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M. F. BAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1872. NO. 289.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Emporium, August 14th, to be addressed by W. T. Haines, Esq.

At Sharon, August 14th. Speakers, Hon. W. W. Ketchum and W. T. Haines, Esq.

At New Castle, August 17th. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Washington, August 20th, evening. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Rev. John Vannote, Hon. J. S. Rutan.

At Greensburg, August 20th. Mr. Haines.

At Titusville, August 22d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Oil City, August 23d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Franklin, August 24th. Messrs Ketchum and Haines.

FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL.

Republican Jollification at Newark, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., August 13, 1872.

The Republicans are jollifying to-night over North Carolina with bonfires, firing of cannon and speeches by ex-Governor Kirk of Mt. Vernon, and others.

Gen. Butler and the Massachusetts Governorship.

BOSTON, August 13.—Gen. Butler, in reply to a letter from John B. Alley, asking him his purposes and views with regard to the next Governorship of Massachusetts, says: "In view of the importance of the national contest, I shall not allow my name to be used in the canvass for Governor, nor in any manner to the detriment of the Republican cause."

Sumner in Bad Health.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Senator Sumner was in town to-day, *en route* to Boston, and visited Liberal headquarters. He declines to speak here, his health being anything but good. He has not promised to speak in Boston, his tour being merely for health, and will probably be unable to speak in Maine.

Bet Taken—Two to One on Grant.

NEW YORK, August 13.—It is stated that Gen. Hiliyer announces his determination to accept the wager of two thousand dollars, offered in the *Daily News*, that Greeley will be elected, and will also wager the value of a house and lot in Harlem, two to one on Grant.

A Brief Letter from Mr. Greeley on the Situation.

BOSTON, August 13.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Traveller* says that Greeley has written the following letter to one of his political friends in this city:

BRADFORD, N. H., August 13.—*Dear Judge:* Yours of the 3d finds me here. The news from North Carolina did not justify first reports, but if we work hard I am sure we will carry it in November. We shall carry New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. This is the verdict of our work in the East. The rest will have to be done in the South and West. Yours, very truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

Democratic and Liberal Fusion in New York.

SARATOGA, August 13.—The New York Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day, and resolved to hold the State Convention at Syracuse on the 4th of September next. The vacancies in the committee from the First Judicial district were filled by the choice of John Kelly and James S. Thayer. Gen. Cochrane and Alfred Wilkinson, chairman and secretary of the Republican State Committee, were present, and concurred in the above mentioned time and place for their State Convention.

Disruption of the Coalition in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 13.—It is understood that Edmund Baxter will yield to the call upon him and become a candidate for Governor against John C. Brown, the Democratic nominee. Both served in the rebel army—Brown as a General and Baxter as a Captain. Baxter, since the war, has been liberal in his views, and is a supporter of Greeley. He is brought into the field by the Liberals, who are of like due present posture of affairs, believing the Democrats are not disposed to deal fairly with them. Governor Brown is for Greeley, and favors maintaining the Democratic organization. The latter also has been liberal in his views. With Brown and Baxter as candidates, the canvass will be lively, as both are able men and admit speaking. Andrew Johnson speaks here next Saturday.

Straight Out Delegates for Louisville.

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 13.—A call has been issued, signed by Wm. Dean, recently chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Delaware, for the election of delegates to represent the State in the Louisville Convention. Dean has also organized a straight out Democratic club, and a large number of Democrats it is claimed are ready to join it.

Grant Indorsed by the Pinchback Republican —Full State Ticket Nominated.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 13.—The Pinchback Republican Convention passed resolutions indorsing the national Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia, and pledged their support to Grant and Wilson, and agreeing to nominate a full State ticket. A resolution was adopted authorizing the State Central Committee to make such changes on the ticket as may tend to unite the Republicans of the State, said authority to extend to October 1st. Following are the nominations: Governor, P. B. S. Pinchback, colored; Lieutenant Governor, A. B. Honnes, of Concordia; Secretary of State, George B. Loud, of Iberville; Auditor, W. Jasper Blackburn, of Terre Bonne; Attorney General, A. P. Field, of Orleans; Superintendent of Education, W. G. Brown, colored, of Orleans; Congressman-at-large, H. C. Dibble, of Orleans; Congressman, First district, Edward Butler, colored, of Plaquemine; Second, A. E. Barber, colored, of Orleans; Third, Thomas H. Noland, of Iberville; Fourth, J. Madison Wells, of Rapides. The convention also nominated Presidential electors and alternates, when it adjourned *sine die.*

Unbounded Enthusiasm for Grant in Indiana.

MADISON, IND., August 13.—The largest meeting held in this county since the war was held in the rink this afternoon. Senator Oliver P. Morton addressed six thousand people for two hours and a half. W. W. Herrod, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third district, and Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, will address a mass meeting of citizens to-night. The Turner Club, numbering one hundred and twenty-six young men, who will cast their first vote for President in November, the Black Boys in Blue and the Grant and Wilson clubs, with torches, will march through the streets. The underground swell has come, and Grant and Wilson are on top and the Greeleyites are under it. The political stars are bright and Indiana is safe for the Republican State and National tickets.

Michigan Republican Nomination.

DETROIT, August 13.—The Republican Convention in the Third district of Michigan today nominated Hon. George Millard, of Calhoun county, for Congress. Mr. Millard is regent of the State University and a member of the State Board of Education. This district is now represented by Austin Blair.

An Address by Judge Hoar.

WORCESTER, MASS., August 13.—A large audience assembled this evening to hear the Hon. George F. Hoar on the issues of the present campaign. He spoke admirably and with great effect for nearly two hours. After a brief review of the record of the Republican party, he presented a contrast of the candidates for President and Vice-President, greatly to the advantage of Grant and Wilson. A portion of the speech was devoted to a sharp and searching review of some of the recent utterances of Sumner, of whom, nevertheless, he spoke kindly.

Kentucky Republican Nomination.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Harvey Myers was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Sixth Kentucky district, held at Covington. Mr. Myers is the law partner of Senator Stevenson. He will have two opponents, both Democrats, who will divide the vote against him.

Declines to Serve.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 13.—Emerson Ethridge has addressed a letter to the Memphis *Avalanche*, declining to accept the position of candidate for Presidential Elector on the Liberal ticket, for which he was nominated last May.

Building Blown Down—Narrow Escape from Death.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—About ten o'clock to-night, during a severe storm of wind, the walls of the new unfinished building of S. T. Suit & Co., was blown down with a fearful crash. The walls were seventy-two feet high above ground, and fell east on the adjoining two-story brick residence of Mr. Jordan Giles, a member of the firm, crushing it into a perfect wreck and utterly destroying the building and contents. The loss by the accident is estimated at $60,000. Fortunately no one was in the residence at the time. The falling walls also crushed a small building on the west side, in which were several persons, all of whom escaped uninjured.

Arraigned for Murder by Poison.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 13.—A special dispatch from Leesburg, Va., says that Mrs. Lloyd, who was indicted before the county court for the murder of her daughters by administering arsenic, was to-day arraigned and pleaded not guilty. A motion was made to remove the case to the Circuit Court, which was granted, and the witnesses gave their recognizances to appear on the third Monday of October next.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Slavery Not Abolished in Spanish Colonies.

LONDON, August 13.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Times* says: King Amadeus has not, as reported, signed the decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. The document which he signed is simply a code of rules providing for the enforcement of a law passed by the Cortes in 1869, preparing for the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration.

GENEVA, August 13.—The Board of Arbitration has not yet settled in the main the question whether the British government used due diligence to prevent the escape of rebel cruisers. The court is engaged in examining successively the cases of these vessels, to ascertain how far the general charge of negligence on the part of Great Britain may hold good with regard to each. It is to assist in this investigation that Cohen has been summoned to Geneva, as his knowledge of the circumstances of each case is supposed to invest him with authority as an expert. Lord Tenderden, Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Cushing return to Geneva to-night. The sitting to-morrow will probably be a protracted one and the proceedings of the greatest interest.

United States War Steamer Aground.

LONDON, August 13.—The United States steamer Wabash has been aground twice within the past few days. She got ashore the first time near Osborne and was hauled off by the Shenandoah and Wachusett. On neither occasion did the ship receive serious damage.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 13.—The steamships New York, Leipsic, Republic and Calabria arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, August 13.—The steamship City of Paris has arrived.

MOVILLE, August 13.—The steamship Caledonia has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 13, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@93; for account 92¾@92⅞. American securities quiet and steady: 5 20s of '62, 92; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 92; 10-40s, 90. Petroleum—Refined 1s 8½d.

PARIS, August 13.—Rentes 55 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 13, Noon.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Uplands 9¼d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull but not lower. Red spring wheat 7s 6d@7s 8d; white 7s 8d@8s 12d. Flour 26s 6d@26s 9d. Corn 37s 6d. Oats 28s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 12,000 bushels; American 13,000 bushels. Club 10s 6d. Pennsylvania middlings 37s; short rib middles 36s. Turpentine 37s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1872.

INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

The Bloomingdale Asylum cases were again before Judge Barrett to-day, and Miss Drew, at her own request, was remanded by the justice to the asylum until her friends are ready to prove her sanity. The case of Miss McCabe went over till to-morrow.

MEETING OF CLAIM HOLDERS.

A meeting was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, at which a number of gentlemen largely interested in claims against the Mexican government, pending before the international American and Mexican Commission, were present. The expression against the recent action of the Mexican Commissioner was very warm. The proceedings were closed by selecting gentlemen well known in legal and military circles to communicate with the authorities at the national capital with reference to the speedy settlement of the trouble between the commissioners.

A DUEL ABOUT A WIDOW.

Colonel J. M. Robinson and John Carnell, local politicians, fought a duel at a Fordham widow, and Carnell suggested recourse to a duel to settle the dispute. "We will," says the Colonel, "mark off the ground and shoot this out." Carnell accepted the challenge. J. H. Robbing was Carnell's second, and J. D. Armstrong was second for the Colonel; Dr. Richard Theo, of Boston, surgeon, and General Lawrence referee. Eight weapons-men were seven barreled navy revolvers, distance ten paces, and time eight o'clock in the morning. It was arranged that each should draw at the word fire, and advance, firing until one or the other fell.

The seconds loaded the weapons and paced off the ground to the left of Fordham Hotel. It so happened that a large willow tree stood at each end of the ground paced off, and just to the left of each. Colonel Robinson and Carnell, pronounced both principals simultaneously dodged behind the willow trees and fired. Colonel Robinson shot Carnell in the arm, and Carnell went into the ground. After the smoke had disappeared Carnell stuck his head from behind the tree and shouted:

"Say, Colonel, I don't see any use in you and I having any fuss: if you are a mind to treat the crowd I would just as soon stop shooting."

"I won't insist on the duel going on if you don't; but I won't treat. I am willing to leave further proceedings to the seconds."

After a few moments' consultation the seconds decided that the duel would open "a basket of wine the duel might end there." The duelists stepped from behind the trees, shook hands, invited their friends into the hotel, and produced the wine.

NEWS NOTES.

James P. Lindsay was arrested and bailed in $11,000, charged by the executors under the will of Professor Morse with misappropriation of funds.

Arrived, steamer Hansa, from Bremen.

Harry Bassett will run four miles at the Saratoga meeting against Lexington's time, 7:19¾.

The first bale of new Alabama cotton, classed middling, sold at auction yesterday for thirty cents a pound.

Massachusetts Crispins Forcibly Assert their Rights.

LYNN, MASS., August 13.—The Crispins at a large meeting last night unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Crispins of Lynn, in mass meeting assembled, that while we recognize the right of manufacturers to offer such terms as practice and regard for their own interests may seem to require, we also shall assert and maintain, at every cost and every hazard, our right to belong to and participate in any organization, social, industrial, religious, political or beneficiary, which in our judgment is wise and proper, and any attempt on the part of the manufacturers and others to deprive us of a vile and indefensible interference with personal liberty.

BOSTON, August 13.—The statement telegraphed from here on the 10th inst., that the Crispins had decided to withdraw from the Lynn Savings Bank all the money standing to their credit, is pronounced by the Secretary of that order untrue, no motion of that nature having been made.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Southern Michigan will move eastwardly, with threatening weather and rain, and southwesterly and northeasterly winds over the lower lakes; cloudy and threatening weather, with occasional rain areas over New York and New England; on the South Atlantic and Gulf variable southerly and northerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and rare coast rains; clear weather and northerly and westerly winds in the Northeast and Mississippi and Ohio valleys on Wednesday.

Sad Result of a Mistake.

COLUMBUS, O., August 13.—Since the death of Edward Strechenger, by drowning on Saturday, his wife has been prostrated with grief and almost crazy, from which cause she gave a large dose of the wrong medicine to her little child to-day, which killed it in two hours.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships Scotia and Italy arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool.

Ned O'Baldwin, the prize fighter, was arrested at Baltimore, on Monday, on a charge of intending to violate the laws of this State by engaging in a prize fight. He was bailed in the sum of two thousand dollars not to act in any prize fight in Maryland for the next twelve months, and to keep the peace.

Goldsmith Maid and Lucy left Buffalo yesterday morning, on a special car built for their accommodation, on their way to California.

Tarrent Arms's saw mill, on the Muskegon Lake, Michigan, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $80,000; insurance $40,000.

A severe storm passed over South west Kansas on Monday night, doing considerable damage to crops. The new court house at Girard was blown down.

Lead mines have been discovered in Butler county, Kansas.

L. W. Wallace, partner in the commission house of H. M. Staley & Co., Chicago, is reported to have absconded a defalcation to the amount of $10,000 to $12,000.

The steamer Umbria, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

Rev. R. W. Patterson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, has accepted a professorship in Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati.

There were two large and enthusiastic meetings in Indianapolis, Ind., last night, the Republicans being addressed by Gen. John M Harlan, of Kentucky, and the Democrats by Senator Schurz. At Terre Haute, also, there was another large assemblage of Republicans, notwithstanding the immense demonstration of the night before.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE LEHIGH REGION.

A GRATIFYING ACCOUNT.

Meetings and Speeches--A Defeated Candidate for Gubernatorial Honors Denies that Hartranft is a "Ring" Candidate--A Chapter for Disaffected Republicans.

[Correspondence of Philadelphia Telegraph.]

MAUCH CHUNK, August 10, 1872.

Politics are growing more exciting every day. The political pot seems to have been influenced by our almost tropical sun; and, taking the Lehigh valley as the standpoint of observation, I consider it safe for me to say that the aforesaid pot is already boiling.

At Easton, on Friday evening last, was held one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings I have ever seen since the exciting days of the war. The meeting was not only attended by the citizens of Easton and vicinity, but large delegations, accompanied by bands of music, were also present from Bethlehem and Allentown. The gathering was presided over by Hon. J. D. Maxwell, and speeches were made by Hon. James Pollock, Judge Scofield and General Charles Albright, the two latter being the Republican candidates at large for Congress. Judge Scofield, in his remarks, dwelt particularly on the fact that the Democrats had indorsed the action of the Republican party to *date*, but they gave no assurances as to what their future action would be. They had taken Greeley, one of the men who had maligned them all his life, as their candidate, but he felt sure that when Horace's hat would be raised all the hideous features of the old Democratic party would be found hidden under its shelter. He averred that the Republican party had manned the ship of State, and for eleven years had steered her safely through the storms and among the shoals, while the Democratic party stood on the stern, and continually cried, "You are going in the wrong direction." But they were gone through safely, and now that everything is secure, the Democrats resolve, first, that the crew and officers have done well; second, that we approve of their conduct and the course they have taken; third, that we accept everything they have done as being well done to date, but we now request the owners of this vessel to discharge these scoundrels and put us in charge. The people seemed to think that this was particularly applicable to the situation, and it was received with the wildest applause.

Governor Pollock's speech was one of his best efforts. He referred to the present condition of public affairs as such as had never before been presented to the American people. We have three parties—certainly two each with the same platform, and each with Republican candidates for the Presidency. The one has never said an ill word of the Democratic party, but has confined itself to supporting the will of the people. The other, the Democratic candidate, has never been able to find invectives severe enough to hurl at the leaders and principles of the men who have made him their candidate. Mr. Greeley, said the speaker, has said that the Democratic party, with its lecherous brothel house keepers and debauchers of the vilest characters, he has said that all Democrats were not such. Now, was he correct in placing this estimation on you? If he was, why then he ought to be ashamed to be in your company; if he was not, why then, to use his own language, he is a liar, and is not deserving of your support. The speaker continued by contrasting the life of General Grant with that of Horace Greeley, and then reviewed the life of Charles Sumner, whom he termed a traitor to the principles which he had once held so dear. He urged putting to beat Grant, and he would endeavor to lead the colored men from the ranks of the party and from among the men who had fought with all they were to retrieve and fail. The colored men understood the cry of anything to beat Grant, and they did not find it at all necessary to vote for Horace Greeley or Mr. Schurz how to vote. The speaker then proceeded to review the past actions of the South, and pointed out how Democratic rule could be and but a lever by which they hoped to gain their lost power in the national Congress. He was one who would not have Grant "licked" by the hand, but he wanted to see them show some signs of repentance before he did it. He then went into a lucid different manner which proved the insincerity of the Southern Democracy in their support of Greeley and the Republican platform, and closed his address of over an hour in length by paying a high compliment to the sterling integrity, worth and patriotism of General John F. Hartranft. Even William A. Wallace, the Democratic candidate of the committee which examined into the charges made against General Hartranft, could not say anything to him, excepting that, as a personal knowledge of the man, he would ask the united support of the Republican party for the man who, while Mr. Buckalew was defending the men who fought for Lovejoy, was in the rear, was leading his brave men on to victory in the field of battle.

Gen. Charles Albright was the next speaker, and was received with cheers. The gentleman commenced his address by referring to the financial condition of the country, and of its general prosperity under the administration of the Republican party. He had heard that there were some Liberal Republicans in Northumberland, some men who did get a office, and who had been dismissed from office. These gentlemen not being able to bring any other argument for a change, fell back on the cry that he continued, commences at home, but up to this time he had not heard of the men with whom they had allied themselves ever giving the people of the country a dollar's worth of help for years a change. When the question came home there was no occasion for change; but abroad, where they did not have control of the machinery, they cry loudly for a change. The country is prosperous; the taxes have been reduced; the interest on the debt has been reduced; the public debt is being paid without burdening the people; the interest on the debt is being reduced by a wise financial policy; and government securities are above par. He did not believe that the people of the country desired a financial revolution, yet he felt sure that such would be the condition of affairs should the Democrats fill the offices to which they aspire. Being Republican principles that they might better deceive the people.

In closing his remarks the speaker referred to the days of the war, when he was detailed by General Couch to develop the plans and find out the ramifications of the Sons of Liberty, who had their headquarters in Columbia county, and whose counsel was the present Democratic Liberal Republican candidate for Governor. He showed up Forney as the leading a conversation which Mr. Buckalew had had with him while on this duty, that that gentleman was thoroughly in sympathy with a member of this Rebel association; and he contrasted the conduct of this aspirant for Gubernatorial honors with that of General Hartranft. In conducting he pursuance of the purchase of Rebel archives by the government, and said that those papers had already saved the government $125,000, by exposing the work of a man who was now making a claim on the government, as a Union man, for property which he alleged was destroyed or consumed by the national troops during the war.

It was after eleven o'clock ere the meeting closed, but the concourse of people remained about the stand until the last moment.

As I passed along up the valley I found that the nameless party (the Democrats objected to being called Liberal or any other title but Republicans) was also holding meetings; but I speak from information derived from one of the leading men in the world—Hon. David Thomas—when I say that the meetings seem to excite little or no enthusiasm. The Democrats do not consider that a genuine, gentlemanly stump, and the other party has but few men in this section who are capable of making an address.

On arriving at this point I had the pleasure of meeting General Lilly, one of the candidates for the Governorship, who was defeated by the Harrisburg Convention which nominated General Hartranft. Believing that a gentleman of such high standing and worth would be apt to give a fair statement concerning the causes and effects of the nomination of Hartranft, I proceeded to interview the General with the following result:

Reporter—General, you were a candidate before the Harrisburg Convention, weren't you?

General Lilly—Well, yes; my name had been mentioned, but I really made no particular effort for the nomination. My own and some of the other counties had no one to put forward, and I saw some of the prominent men of the State; but with that exception I made no effort.

R—Do you think the Harrisburg nomination was fairly made?

L—Most unquestionably, although I was opposed to the man nominated.

R—Don't you think that Hartranft's nomination was dictated by Senator Cameron?

L—Why, no. Colonel Mann, of your city who has never been with Cameron, was for Hartranft, and I feel quite sure that Cameron could neither have prevented nor dictated the nomination. The soldiers did it—they constructed the convention. That fact was shown by young Reeder being made chairman of the convention over some of the most experienced men in the State.

R—Yes; but don't you think that Cameron was in favor of Hartranft over all other aspirants?

L—No. When my name was first mentioned I had an interview with Cameron at Philadelphia—on the 1st of January—and from what he said then I knew that Hartranft was not his choice. He is a good politician, you know, and preferred not to commit himself in favor of anybody; but he said some things then that convinced me that Hartranft was not his choice. I think Packer was his man.

R—How is it that they claim him as a Ring candidate?

L—Yes, I know that some of his enemies say that he was the instrument of the Philadelphia Ring. Why, sir, nothing could be farther from the truth. There were 133 delegates in the convention; of these Hartranft received 87 votes; so, you see that you can take all what they call the Ring delegates from him (21), and add them to his opposition, and he comes within one of receiving the nomination after all. Now, I don't think that Cameron or any other human being could fix up a job like that.

R—Colonel Forney says, however, that it was a Ring nomination notwithstanding.

L—Now Forney knows better than that. He is bitter on Cameron, but I can't see why he should use Cameron as a club to whip Hartranft with. Hartranft wasn't our choice any more than he was Forney's, but he was nominated fairly and squarely, and we will give him all the support in our power. If every man kicks out of the traces because the man he favored is not nominated, we'd soon have chaos.

R—How is it that Colonel Forney has everything to say against Hartranft and nothing against Buckalew?

L—That is more than I can tell. Forney used to say that Hartranft was one of the best and purest men in the State; why he turned on him when he was nominated for Governor is more than I can say.

R—Do you think Hartranft will be elected?

L—I think he will. You have some trouble in your town, I understand, but the dissatisfaction throughout the State is less than most people imagine. Lancaster county is probably the worst, but I hear that as the people of that section come to hear and see more of Hartranft that the opposition is simmering down.

With this our conversation on political matters ended; but I have to say that I have yet to meet a Liberal Republican in my travels. The lines are being drawn tighter each day, and ere the canvass is completed I am inclined to believe that the fight will be narrowed down to the original combatants—Republicans and Democrats. The reaction arising from the joy over the Democratic victory, which turned out a defeat, has been severely felt in the Democratic ranks, and the rank and file of that organization seem to be about as lukewarm in the cause of Greeley as it is possible for men to be. This, in Democratic strongholds, must have its influence elsewhere, and as both parties claim to be identical in principle, great numbers of Democrats appear to be as likely to vote for Grant as for Greeley. INDEX.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Republicans United and Active—Meetings—County Mass-Convention, Etc.

The Republicans of Beaver county are already well organized, and are presenting a solid front to their old-time opponents. Greeleyism has no foothold in "Old Beaver," while a goodly number of Democrats not only refuse to support their party leaders, but are avowedly for Grant and Wilson. Notwithstanding the animated local contests, the Republicans, with scarcely an exception, have cheerfully accepted the situation," and are working harmoniously for the common good. With the aid of those Democrats who will either vote directly for Grant, or refuse to vote at all, an increased majority is promised.

On Monday evening a very large meeting was held in the town hall at Rochester, which was presided over by Dr. Shallenberger.

The audience was first favored with a song by the Rochester glee club, after which John S. Lambie, Esq., of this city, was introduced and spoke for over an hour, touching upon all the questions of importance.

The Grant and Wilson club, of Rochester, of which Dr. Shallenberger is president, attended in full force. It numbered nearly two hundred men, and is divided into two sections—the marching corps and the reserve. The marching corps, numbering one hundred men, is fully uniformed. On Saturday next, by resolutions, together with a drum corps and the glee club, were in attendance. W. S. Shallenberger, Esq., chairman of the Executive Committee of Beaver county, and Col. Samuel Cross, candidate for Assembly from that district, were among those present.

It is announced to hold a mass meeting at New Brighton on Thursday evening, at which time the marching corps of Rochester, Freedom, Beaver, Bridgewater and New Brighton will turn out in force, uniformed and equipped. Upward of three hundred men will be in line. Hon. W. W. Ketcham and Gen. Harry White are announced to address the meeting.

The Republicans of Beaver county are arranging for a grand mass convention to be held immediately after the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT DEFECTION TO GRANT.

Chairman of the Ohio State Central Democratic Committee Abandons Greeley.

[From the Chicago Times, Democratic.]

Hon. J. W. Carson, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, has declared for Grant, and in this connection it is stated that many other leading Democrats of that State entertain the same preference, whether they have expressed it or not. If the man who has been secretly felt in the Democratic ranks, and the rank and file of that organization seem to be about as lukewarm in the cause of Greeley as it is possible for men to be. This, in Democratic strongholds, must have its influence elsewhere, and as both parties claim to be identical in principle, great numbers of Democrats appear to be as likely to vote for Grant as for Greeley. INDEX.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Greeley Estimates His Chances

Prediction by Ex-Senator Wade

Political Movements in Alabama.

Louisville and Portland Canal

The Toll Question Decided.

Pacific Mail Contract Awarded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1872.

What Horace Greeley Thinks of His Prospects.

Horace Greeley wrote at Bradford, N. H., August 10th, in a letter which was received here to-day, that the Liberal Republicans will certainly carry New Hampshire, New Jersey Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York This, he says, is their share in the East. The rest must come from the West and South, and with hard work he sees no reason why a number of these States cannot be carried.

The Outlook in Ohio.

Ex-Senator Wade arrived in town to-day from Ohio. He represents the political situation in that State as most favorable, and predicts that President Grant will be elected by one of the largest electoral majorities ever received by any President. Mr. Wade expects to do some active campaigning in his own State later in the season.

Politics in Alabama.

The Alabama Republican State Convention meets at Montgomery to-morrow, to nominate a full State ticket. Ex-Governor Patton and Ex-Judge Lewis, now located in this city, are prominently mentioned for the nomination for Governor, but nothing is determined Senator Spencer left this city on Saturday to attend the convention. A conference of Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Alabama will also be held at Talladega to-morrow, at which a reconstruction of the State ticket already nominated by the former is expected, and the apportionment to the reformers of their share of the prospective spoils. Ex-Senator and Collector Warner is likely to receive the nomination for Congressman at large.

Louisville and Portland Canal Question.

Attorney General Williams has given an opinion upon the question submitted to him by Secretary Belknap whether the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, under the act of Congress, passed last session, are compelled to accept a rate of toll of not more than five cents per ton, if they consent to the improvement of said canal being carried on under the act appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. The Attorney General decides that the expenditure of the appropriation to continue the work will make no difference with the rights of the company in respect to the tolls or rates to be charged, and the Attorney General was immediately telegraphed to the authorities at Louisville by the War Department, and the latest advices from that city received from the superintendent in charge of the improvement saying that work had been resumed. The capitalists who have been at first, however, fully satisfied with the decision of the Attorney General, and propose to take immediate steps to settle the disputed point in the courts. United States Judge Swayne, Secretary Wharton and Mr. James S. Speed, counsel for the canal company, telegraphed to Attorney General Williams to-day that they would leave Louisville in a day or two for Washington, in order to effect some settlement of the question. There being no United States Judge in Kentucky at the present time, District Attorney Wharton has been unable to take the necessary legal steps to prevent the company from interfering with the work, but upon his arrival here he will apply to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining Henry Pirtle, Jr., from interfering with the improvements now being carried on. Mr. Speed will appear for the company, and Mr. Pirtle, of Louisville, will be assisted by Mr. Speed and District Attorney Wharton, and if the Justice grants an injunction the company will make no further resistance.

Mail Contract Awarded.

The contract for carrying the mails between San Francisco, China and Shanghai was to-day awarded to the Pacific Steamship Company for one year for $500,000, the amount of the subsidy in the last postal appropriation bill. The Pacific Mail Company were the only bidders.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Connection for the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Road.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—The certificate of incorporation of the Hamilton branch of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad was filed with the county recorder here to-day. The road runs from Hamilton, through Hamilton and Butler counties, passing the city of Hamilton, and connecting with the main road at Harrison. The capital stock is a million and a half.

Georgia Railroad Lease Ratified.

ATLANTA, August 13.—The lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to the Brown-Gaberon party has been ratified by both branches of the Legislature.

Wheat Statement—Great Falling Off From Last Year.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The following is a statement in round numbers of the quantity of wheat (bushels) in store August 12th, at the principal receiving and shipping points in the United States and Canada, as furnished by secretaries of Boards of Trade at the points mentioned: New York, 2,000; Boston, 100,000; Albany, 8,000; Buffalo, 50,000; Oswego, 20,000; St. Louis, 50,000; Cleveland, 15,000; Milwaukee, 17,800; Toledo, 13,000; Chicago, 184,000; Philadelphia, 22,000; Toronto, 40,000; Detroit, 74,000; Hamilton, 3,000; total, 1,108,000. The amount in transit on lakes and canals is reported at 500,000 bushels, making the amount in store and in transit 1,608,000, against 5,000,000 at the same time last year. The receipts of wheat for the past three days of 12,000 bushels; American 13,000 bushels. Club 10s 6d. Pennsylvania middlings 37s; short rib middles 36s. Turpentine 37s.

Chicago Wheat Corner Conspiracy.

MILWAUKEE, August 13.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the noon session of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee to-day:

Whereas, It being reliably reported that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad is refusing to furnish transportation for grain from Milwaukee to Chicago, and has declared openly and once that that road is in collusion or conspiracy with the Chicago wheat corner, therefore be it,

Resolved, That as a public institution and a common carrier, enjoying special privileges and monopolies, it becomes that corporation promptly to free itself from such imputations by its action in the matter.

Railroad Freight Conductor and Fireman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, August 13, 1872.

George W. Merry, freight conductor on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, and a young man named Kauffman, who was firing the engine of the train, were killed this morning when near Wapakneta, coming north. The locomotive became detached from the train while going down a grade at a pretty high rate of speed, and the train ran into the engine before the engineer could get out of the way, driving the tender into the cab. Merry was between the tender and cab on one side, while the fireman was in the same position on the other side of the engine. They were both smashed up and killed, while the engine escaped without any injury. Merry was a young man, well respected. He leaves a wife and a little daughter to mourn his untimely end. Kauffman lived at Tippecanoe, and was making his first trip over the road. He was unmarried.

The Mace-O'Baldwin Fight.

BALTIMORE August 13.—Mace arrived here this afternoon, on the train from Philadelphia. Knowing that a warrant was out for his arrest, he drove immediately from the depot to the clerk's office of the Criminal Court, and gave a similar bond to that of O'Baldwin, not to violate the laws of the State by engaging as principal or second in any prize fight within its limit for twelve months. The steamer Massachusetts, chartered by O'Baldwin's friends, and the City of Smith, chartered by Mace's friends, leave here at five o'clock to morrow afternoon for the battle ground, which will be in Virginia. It is understood that the fight will come off at an early hour Thursday morning.

Five Persons Drowned by the Sinking of a Flatboat.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 13.—The steamer Market Boy, while passing a flatboat loaded with sand, crossing the river at the foot of the island at this city this afternoon, struck it with her swells. There were seventeen persons on the flat, Jacob Watson and two sons, and two persons whose names have not been ascertained, were drowned. The rest were saved.

Damage by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., August 13, 1872.

The residence of Aaron Strang, of this place, was struck by lightning this morning about four o'clock, damaging it to the extent of $300. Mr. Strang and family were absent at the time.

The National Camp Meeting.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—The national camp meeting at Urbana was very largely attended to-day. Speaking meetings, at which ten minutes' time is allowed each speaker, were held. The recent rains have made the country beautiful in this vicinity.

Something New.

Flour made by the new French process, the first ever brought to this market, can be seen at F. W. Jenkins & Bro.'s flour house, No. 255 Liberty street.

DURYEAS'S "Satin Gloss Starch" and Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch" have taken the first prize medal wherever exhibited. All grocers keep it. Ask for it, and take no other.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Preparations for the Coming Convention.

Last evening there was held a large meeting of resident soldeirs and sailors of Allegheny county for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of comrades expected at the coming convention. Col. J. H. Stewart called the meeting to order and moved that Gen. Jas. S. Negley be called to the chair. The motion was unanimously carried.

On taking his seat the General eloquently thanked the meeting for the honor conferred.

The following Vice Presidents were elected: Capt. James B. Moore, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Major A. P. Callow, Col. Jas. Schoonmaker, Col. J. H. Stewart, Col. J. H. Happer, Col. Samuel Kilgore, Capt. S. S. Fullwood, Col. N. M. Smith, Capt. Jno. H. Grayson, Major W. P. Hunter, Col. Jno. Snodgrass, Major Robert Pollock, Major Foley, Capt. M. M. Felke, Major Hezlop, Major J. F. Caldwell, Ensign Issac I. McKinley, Major E. N. Pearson, Capt. D. McLain, Capt. W. W. Tyson, Doctor D. W. Riggs, Capt. W. L. Pettit, Capt. Hiram P. Callow, Capt. J. W. Ballentine and Col. Jno. C. Donaldson.

Secretaries—Captains W. F. Herbert, G. W. Hill, H. C. Matthews, Geo. W. Perkins, Albert Gettys, Pentecost and Lehman.

Gen. Pearson then stated the object of the meeting. He had received an immense number of letters from soldiers stating their intention to be present, and asked that a united effort be made to accommodate all who might

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1872.

Those Republicans who feel like falling into line for GREELEY under the lead of JERE. BLACK, bearing the banner on which is inscribed: "the constitutional amendments are a fraud," are requested to leave their names at the office of the Pittsburgh *Post*. Recruits to the BUCKALEW Fishing Creek Confederacy may apply at the same place.

JERE. BLACK'S letter declaring for GREELEY is the new gospel which at present is stirring the souls of the Confederates. For instance, the following from the Boston *Post*:

"That clear-seeing and direct-speaking public man, Jeremiah S. Black, has fairly weighed Grant and Greeley in his letter to the editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*; and if there is any possible escape from his demonstrated conclusions, it is not by any of the extraordinary processes of logic."

Considering that BLACK pronounces the constitutional amendments, whereby the results of the war are made sure, a "fraud," the reason for his sudden rise to the position of apostle and leader of the Greeleyites becomes plain. Isn't it curious that men like BLACK, Gen. JOHNSTON and the reactionists in general, so warmly espouse the cause of GREELEY.

THE New York *World*, and the *Tribune* of the same city, are devoting columns to Pennsylvania politics. Both papers betray the greatest anxiety about the October result, and the "any-thing-to-beat-Grant" men have settled down to the single point that everything depends on BUCKALEW's election. Since the damaging exposure of his complicity with the rebels, and the publication of his Senatorial record, there has been some talk of withdrawing him and substituting another candidate, but serious obstacles to such a step are perceived; and so, bad as he is, BUCKALEW will probably stand. It is to be hoped he will. He is just the man over whom to try the question whether traitors shall be rewarded as well as treason pardoned.

IT is evident that the ADAMS family do not train "in that crowd" which has the Baltimore nominee in charge. The distinguished statesman and diplomatist, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who is now earning the gratitude of his country and winning the admiration of his co-arbitrators of the Geneva Council, is understood to be strongly opposed to the election of HORACE GREELEY; while the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* reports JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Democratic candidate for Governor of that State last fall, and a man of great weight and influence, as saying that he should support and vote for the candidates of the Republican party. At the rate at which the Democratic defection from the GREELEY ranks is progressing, there will presently be left only the corruptionists of the North and the conflagrationists of the South to support him.

WHAT the New York *Times* says in the following paragraph of the unauthorized use made of the names of true Republicans by the Greeleyites is strictly true. We quote:

"The Republican journals come laden with the recantations and indignant withdrawals from Greeley clubs, of persons who signed, unwarily, or were enrolled by some false pretense. The Liberal Republicans have helped themselves very insanely indeed to names to which they had no right. The proper owners are reclaiming their stolen property."

To this might be added the further statement, that in every part of the country Republicans who at first thought favorably of GREELEY, and perhaps made open profession of their intention to support him, are coming back into the Republican fold, unwilling to commit themselves to any man whose success will inevitably reinstate the old Democratic party in power. The proof that such would be the effect of GREELEY's election is too overwhelming to be rejected by candid men.

IT is to be hoped our friends in this State and other parts of the country in which local elections are to be held this fall, may everywhere bear in mind the important fact that the best and surest way of defeating GREELEY is to overthrow his allies and supporters in these preliminary struggles. If the Baltimore ticket is to be worsted at all in Pennsylvania, all instance it will have to be done through the discomfiture of BUCKALEW in October. The result of the main fight, it should every where be remembered, will be contingent on the outcome of these preliminary contests. Important, therefore, as it is that the ranks should be kept closed and compact for the November trial, a Republican victory in October is of still more imperative moment. GREELEY's road to Washington lies through Pennsylvania, and he relies on the Commander-in-Chief of the Fishing Creek Confederacy to open it for him. Let both find another Gettysburg.

WE are in one sense under many obligations to the Pittsburgh *Post*, for the frank malignity of its course toward the colored voters of Allegheny county and the State generally. It is so much better than mere crafty duplicity whereby BUCKALEW hopes to delude the honest and unsuspecting people of the State into voting for him. It is to be hoped the *Post*'s blunt and unfeigned expressions of hate toward this class of citizens may undergo no modification or abatement. That journal is doing excellent service for the Republican cause, and it would be a real pity should it become more wise, since then it would certainly be less useful. It is by no means certain that the colored voters of Pennsylvania may not turn out to hold the balance of political power in the State, and while there is very little doubt how their vote will be cast, it is none the less gratifying to know that the *Post* is doing all it can to make them support the Republican ticket in a body. Thanks, therefore.

REMARKING on the North Carolina election, the *Tribune* says "the general situation," aside from the Governorship, "is encouraging and cheerful." That is to say, the Democratic majority in the Legislature insures the choice of a Confederate Senator in place of Senator POOL. Ex-Governor VANCE, whose virulent hatred to the Union soldiers, and intense opposition to the emancipation and enfranchisement of the colored race, are so notorious, is the person expected to be chosen to this position. The *Tribune* gleefully rubs its hands over the prospect of sending this man to Washington to represent North Carolina in the councils of the nation, and declares that he will "be in accord with the Liberal administration." Unquestionably he will. He was in "accord" with BRADLEY JOHNSTON in his cruel treatment of Union prisoners at Salisbury, and is in "accord" with JERE. BLACK, who declares that GREELEY's election will be the introductory step to the reopening of the questions settled by the war. No wonder the *Tribune* chuckles.

MCCLURE is running the GREELEY machine in Pennsylvania. His "strong holt" is Reform. Indeed, he is himself the embodiment of the spirit of Reform, having spent his life since early manhood, in Harrisburg and elsewhere, in enterprises for the purification of legislation and the elevation of morals, private and public, in general. Therefore it is as a Reformer he excels, and he takes to Greeleyism like a duck to water. His devotion to the cause and anxiety for its success are poured forth in frequent bulletins, wherein the pure-minded of all parties are affectionably invited to join him in cleaning things out generally. We may observe here that the Colonel's zeal in this behalf has of late given his particular friends some concern, lest he go crazy purely out of conscientious exercise in the pursuit of his labors in behalf of Reform. Republicans who have hesitated about enlisting under McCLURE's banner should do so no longer. He is their man, the very embodiment of the best sort of Greeleyism. Let them come promptly and actively up to his support, and save the country from the consequences of another term of "Grantism."

NEVER before, perhaps, has there been a political contest in this country in which citizens of foreign descent appeared to take so lively and active an interest, and the best feature of the matter is that this concern does not assume the shape of clannishness, but manifests itself in a broad and liberal and thoroughly American manner. A considerable proportion of the population of this State are Welsh, and it is beyond question that the bulk of this vote will be cast for the Republican candidates at the State and National elections. The *Baner America*, published at Scranton, a paper of marked ability and influence, is doing excellent service for the Republican cause, and with the assistance of its contemporary, the *Negeyniat*, will doubtless secure an almost United Welsh vote for the Republican tickets. It is to be observed, too, that each of the three monthly magazines published in the Welsh language in this country is unqualifiedly in favor of GRANT and WILSON; while the *Drych*, the organ of the Welsh residents of New York, is also fully committed to their support. Very few friends of the Confederate candidates will be found among this thrifty and intelligent class of our fellow-citizens.

SENATOR SUMNER being just now in possession of the floor for "explanations" of one kind and another, he is respectfully requested to explain the process by which he reconciles his present declaration that the acceptance of HORACE GREELEY by Southern extremists "is an assurance of their willingness to respect the rights of their colored fellow-citizens," with his emphatic warning, delivered in the Senate a year ago last winter, on the occasion that the policy its supporters would establish, should they obtain power in the government of the country, would take the old rebellion by the hand and install it in the Executive mansion and the halls of Congress? The Senator, on that occasion, said that if he could make his voice heard from one end of the country to the other, "it would be to warn against that political combination which shows its hand now in the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky." Senator SUMNER having apparently forgotten this little matter, we beg to call the attention of his eminence to it, now that he is in the mood for "explanations."

TWO WAYS OF LYING.

Some of our meek contemporaries appear rather deeply concerned about the exceeding freedom of speech which begins to characterize the Presidential canvass. In the criticism in which a portion of these censors of the press indulge, it is a pity that they do not always exercise such a measure of discrimination as would give point to their censure and pungency to their rebukes. They fling about the charges of lying, brutality, etc., with a vehemence of demonstration which may imply considerable ethical sensibility and fervor, but which at the same time may indicate forgetfulness of the real circumstances and conditions of the contest.

The morality, or rather the immorality, of direct falsehood, as an agency for the defeat of a candidate, cannot be the subject of discussion. But we doubt not that in this country, at the present day, it is always a mistake in policy. Before the days of railroads and telegraphs, and the rapid intercommunication of intelligence, the people of secluded neighborhoods might sometimes be imposed upon, and made to believe utterly false statements concerning the character and acts of candidates. Now the number of persons exposed to such imposition is so small, while even as respects them the chances of detection or correction are so many, that the political managers who confide in and practice the old devices of positive lying prove, *ipso facto*, their own shallowness and incompetence for their work. True, by persistent falsehood people may be mystified as to facts and reputation, but when thus affected they are so apt to follow the common law rule in criminal cases, and to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, that the gain from the method does not justify the trouble and expense of its application.

For indirect falsehood, or what may be called sophistical misrepresentation, the field is as favorable as ever. Indeed, it may be said to be more favorable than ever, as the advance of intelligence among the people enables a greater number than ever before to take a positive interest in the wide range of topics which enter into the general subject of politics. The popular sympathy with the various functionaries of the government in their official duties has been extended and quickened, and, consequently, people are ready to read or to hear with a certain attention about scores of political subjects concerning which their knowledge is necessarily very limited. As to every one of these subjects the government, or party in power, is exposed to attack on the part of any shrewd speaker or writer who chooses to exercise his powers of abuse or invective at the expense of honesty and truth. He may pervert facts, make exaggerated statements, suppress the truth and suggest falsehood to almost any extent, without exposing himself to the contempt, or subjecting himself to any of the penalties, attached to direct, palpable lying. On the contrary, his exhibition receives from his opponents, or even from his victims, no harsher or more opprobious name than that of sophistry; while perversion or misrepresentation of facts, brought fairly home to him, is easily excused as the mere excess of ingenuity or the result of oratorical fervor.

With this form of falsehood the most unscrupulous warfare is carried on against the Republican party. The spectacle is perhaps unique in the history of the country. In the case of former Presidential campaigns parties arrayed against each other differed in their political principles. In the present contest, seceders from the Republican party, using or misusing their past opportunities, are striving by systematic misrepresentation and sophistical arts to destroy their late friends in the estimation of the people. Elaborate political calumny was never before applied on so extensive a scale. In order to break down the confidence of the people in the party which saved them from becoming the laqueys of a few thousand slaveholders, these seceders—in base alliance with the Democracy, the ancient retainers of the doulocracy—are traveling up and down over the land on their mission of destruction. As General GRANT's reputation and hold upon the popular heart stand in the way of their success, they apply their most energetic efforts in the attempt to render him contemptible by sneering at his military character and to render him odious by giving a false color to his official acts. They do not generally ascribe to him acts of their own invention; that would be foolish and dishonorable. So they simply invent discreditable motives for his conduct; and thus, while doing their best to destroy his honor, save their own. No wonder foreigners look on in amazement. In Europe a man who had conferred his nation the services which General GRANT has rendered the American people, would be the object of universal reverence. Intrenched in titles and decorated with orders, to do him honor would seem to the people the way of honor to themselves. And though we doubt not that General GRANT infinitely prefers his position here to what it would be there, the systematic disparagement with which he is assailed seems not the less ignoble and disgusting on that account.

We have no inclination to apologize for the "brutality," as it is called, with which some of the Republican newspapers have striven to retort the attacks of the seceders upon the party. But we do not hesitate to say that if anything could justify "brutality" it would be the systematic, unscrupulous misrepresentations and perversion of facts with which the Republican party and its chief are assailed.

IN the great circle to which the reputation of Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER extends, his lately published letter cannot but exert a decided influence. Though an old man, Dr. LIEBER is still in the full vigor of his powers, and there is no man in the country better qualified to form a just opinion upon the merits of the controversy involved in the Presidential contest. We recall a few sentences of Dr. LIEBER's letter: "Of so much I am certain; should GREELEY be elected, we should have in him a very much worse President than BUCHANAN. That lamentable doctrine of State rights which destroyed the Netherlands and brought our own republic to the brink of ruin, will come up again. Our financial ruin could not be prevented. Repudiation, the pensioning of rebel soldiers, perhaps the assumption of the debts of the South and renewed shedding of citizens' blood, would every day stare us in the face under a man so weak and so reckless in his economical ideas."

The writer was for many years Professor of History in the College at Columbia, South Carolina, where, while in vain combating the monstrous Southern heresy of State rights, he learned to know the tenacity and enthusiasm with which it is there accepted and maintained. Some readers may be interested in knowing that LIEBER, when a mere youth, as a soldier in the Prussian army, fought in the battles of Leipsic and Waterloo. Banished from his country for his politics, he went to Greece, and for a time aided its people in their war with the Turks. He was then for a time private Secretary of the great historian, NIEBUHR, Prussian Ambassador in Rome. Coming to America, he edited the *Encyclopedia Americana*, and has since produced many works of European reputation. His code, prepared for the government at the beginning of our civil war, to regulate the treatment of the rebels in accordance with the principles of international law, has been made the basis of an extended treatise on the subject in German by HEFFTER, and in French by LABOULAYE.

SOME years ago HORACE GREELEY, who did not then foresee the terrible downfall he has since experienced, invoked the judgment of his countrymen upon him in these words:

"If, on a full and final review, my life and practice shall be found unworthy my principles, let due infamy be heaped on my memory; but let none be thereby led to distrust the principles to which I proved recreant, nor yet the ability of some to adorn them by a suitable life and conversation."

He was then—or at least professed to be—a Unionist, a protectionist, and an abolitionist. Since that time he has bartered away his protectionist principles to the free traders, turned his back on his Union doctrines, and asserted the inalienable right of secession; and is now the candidate of men who support him upon the express ground that his election would "begin the process of the gradual extinction" of those great measures of humanity whereby the emancipation and enfranchisement of a race were secured. And yet—covered with apostacy from head to foot—he appeals to the people for their suffrages to elevate him to the highest place in the land. Let him have the reward of his recreancy—the "infamy" which he bespoke.

HOW COMPLETELY the New York *Tribune* has sold itself to the disguised enemies of the Union may be inferred from the fact that, in a recent editorial on the issues of the canvass in this State and Indiana, it commends BUCKALEW and HENDRICKS, the respective Confederate candidates for Governor, as "the best and strongest men" which the party could have selected, and urges upon the coalition the "vast importance" of carrying these States in the local elections of October. If HENDRICKS' election is important, what is BUCKALEW's? Is it not proved that both of them were implicated in negotiations with the rebels during the war to defeat the Union cause; that they agreed to counsel resistance to the draft, and by all the means consistent with their personal safety endeavored to embarrass the government in its efforts to preserve the nation from dismemberment. The loyal voters of Indiana will unquestionably take care of HENDRICKS as he deserves; let the patriotic people of Pennsylvania place the stamp of their indignation upon the *Tribune*'s foul aspersion of their character in supposing them to be capable of rewarding the patron of the Fishing Creek Confederacy against the prosecution of the war—the man who refused to vote to refund to his own State, which he then misrepresented in the United States Senate, the money she had expended for the equipment and comfort of her soldiers, and who never lifted hand or voice against the rebellion from its treasonable inception to its bloody close. The *Tribune* calls this man "the best" citizen of the State, and deserving of the highest honors of the people. Voters of Pennsylvania! we call upon you to brand the insult to your intelligence and patriotism with the scorn it merits.

THE GREAT GATHERING.

The military committee having in charge the local arrangements for the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held in Pittsburgh on the 17th of September, made a very favorable report to the Republican County Executive Committee yesterday. Circulars have been sent to all the county committees in the State, asking the co-operation of the soldiers and inviting them to send delegations. Responses have already been received from many counties, and all promise to send large delegations. Every county in the State will no doubt be represented, and some of the counties have promised to send delegations of their "Boys in Blue" over one thousand strong. Many of the States will also send large delegations, and all of them will be represented, so that the demonstration will be emphathically National in its character. Many of the most distinguished military officers of the country will be present. The committee also state that a large number of soldiers who were confined in Rebel prison pens have signified their intention to be present, and a separate convention will probably be organized by them. The committee have not yet secured a hall, but will do so at an early day. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may come to take part in the grand demonstration. Citizens freely tender the use of their houses. The latch-string will be out, and every man who wore the blue, and fought for the Union cause, will be made thrice welcome to the Iron City.

THE predicted "rising tide" which was to sweep GREELEY into the White House is nowhere visible—certainly not in Pennsylvania. The prediction is already falsified. For a short time there was the shadow of a prospect that there might be some such thing, but it is over now. A variety of considerations caused some Republicans to hesitate as between GRANT and GREELEY, and a small number to avow themselves for GREELEY; but since it has become evident that GREELEY's election would be the success of the Confederate Democracy in disguise, those who hesitated do so no longer, and those who unwisely though conscientiously declared themselves for GREELEY have began to reconsider their decision. GREELEY as a Republican might, in the estimation of some, be a fair President. But GREELEY elected by the Democratic party would be a different affair altogether. The average American voter knows that a President will be no better than, and not far different from, the party that elected him. When GREELEY, as a candidate, wins the support of a BLACK, a BRECKENRIDGE, a BUCKALEW, and the Confederate leader sympathizer generally wherever you find him, you may be tolerably certain that he is not the candidate for a Republican who ever cared a fig for his principles. The GREELEY toward whom some Republicans felt kindly a few weeks ago, is not the GREELEY of to-day—the chosen candidate of three millions of Democrats who supported SEYMOUR and BLAIR in 1868. And this few men are so blind as not to see, or so perverse as not to acknowledge. Therefore there is no rising tide for GREELEY—it is running out rapidly.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR PINCHBACK's final abandonment of the GREELEY movement, and his emphatic declaration that the existence of the colored people of the South depends upon the defeat of the Confederates and the re-election of President GRANT, will have great weight among the colored people of Louisiana and of the South generally. Neither will it be without its effect in the North, where the example of Governor PINCHBACK has been used by the opposition as an argument to show that if such intelligent and far-seeing colored people as himself favored the election of GREELEY, the masses of the blacks might safely rally to his support. The personal coldness with which Governor PINCHBACK has been supposed to regard President GRANT only the more strikingly shows how keenly he feels the necessity of defeating the Confederate candidate, as a means of protection for the emancipated race. His action insures Louisiana to the Republicans beyond peradventure. Let GREELEY and SUMNER ponder its significance in other particulars.

PITTSBURGH manufactures are tellingly sketched in a brief letter to the *Scientific American*: "Pittsburgh in the middle, with Birmingham and Allegheny on either side, together make up a total of probably 210,000 people, who are principally supported by the work done here in working iron and making glass. The amount of iron made is not great, but the amount worked into plate, bars, rails and other "uses" is at present not far from 350,000 tons per annum. There are nearly 600 puddling furnaces, and roll trains of sufficient capacity to work off their product. The total number of rolling mills is about 45, and there are 75 foundries and machine shops, which work over about 150,000 tons per annual. The increase during the past eight or nine years, or since the effect of the first stimulus of our civil war began to be observed here, has amounted to nearly 200 per cent. The production of glass increased in nearly an equal ratio, and now employs about 5,000 work people. About 150,000,000 bushels of coal are mined here, and the oil trade of the city foots up to about $12,000,000 per year.

PERSONS from Dakota report that vast swarms of grasshoppers have appeared in the section of country between Vermillion and Yankton, and are committing fearful devastation. One man said he had twenty-five acres of corn, and in a single afternoon it was completely destroyed. The stage-driver says the insects were an inch thick in the road, and the wagon-ruts were filled with them. At times they passed in clouds so dense that the sun was obscured. Wheat, oats and barley are safe, but corn, potatoes, and everything in the vegetable line, in the track of the swarms of insects is destroyed. They appeared to come from the south, and should the wind hold its present course, they will pass on into the more sparsely settled portions of the Territory, and the damage after all may be trifling compared with what it might be.

EUROPE seems to abound in peaceful prospects and plans; the emperors of Russia, Austria and Germany are about to have a love feast together; Amadeus, in Spain, is apparently restored to popular confidence and respect, and his new liberal ministry are adding new strength to his position by bringing forward evidently serious plans for the abolition of slavery in all the Spanish colonies; the formidable strike of coal miners in the north of France is thoroughly suppressed; Gambetta, who seems to be the coming man of France, stands loyally by Thiers, and "the republic is France;" while the Geneva arbitration forever on to conclusions that promise to be heartily accepted by the people of both England and the United States.

THE newspapers of Sweden are discussing the alarming decrease of population in that country. Which they say is principally due to emigration, especially emigration to this country. In 1868 the number of emigrants had reached to 30,000, more than one-half of whom were able-bodied workmen and mechanics. In 1869 the exodus was still greater, 38,500 having left the country. At the date of the 20th August there had left the town of Gotheborg alone 20,463 people for America, and they left regularly after at the rate of 100 and 200 per week. This drain has been since perpetually continued. It to these be added those who emigrate to other parts—to Germany, for instance, in the quality of domestics—it is not difficult to understand the apprehensions felt in Sweden at this depletion of her useful labor.

THEODORE TILTON is stumping for Greeley in Maine, and this is the way he is spoken of in a letter to the *Tribune*: "The Hon. Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, and Wendell Phillips and other distinguished men and orators, have been heard in that hall, but it was the universal sentiment that Mr. TILTON was not surpassed, if indeed he was equaled, by either of them." When you once have determined to do a thing, do it with all your might, probably is the maxium which governs the writer of the above.

IT is respectfully suggested that the *Tribune*, which is still engaged in sending out SUMNER's speech as a campaign document, and is now understood to be printing Judge BLACK's letter for the same purpose, should mail them both in one envelop. It would save considerable trouble, and then they would form such an admirable commentary on each other.

DOWN in Florida, just now, bilious fever is running at large, and snakeroot tea is the only

MOTHERHOOD.

She laid it where the sunbeams fall
Unscanned upon the broken wall,
Without a tear, without a groan,
She laid it near a mighty stone,
Which some rude swain had haply cast
Thither in sport, long ages past,
And time with mosses had overlaid,
And fenced with many a tall grass blade,
And all about the roses bloom,
And violets shed their soft perfume;
There, in its cool and quiet bed,
She cut her burden down and fled,
Nor, flung, all eager to escape,
One glance upon the perfect shape
That lay, still warm and fresh and fair,
But motionless and soulless there.

No human eye had marked her pass
Across the linden shadowed grass
Ere yet the minster clock chimed seven;
Only the innocent birds of heaven—
The magpie, and the crow, whose nest
Swings at the elm-tree waved his crest—
And the little cricket, and the boar
And huge-limbed hound that guards the door,
Looked on when, as a Summer wind
That, passing, leaves no trace behind,
All unapparelled, barefoot all,
She ran to that old ruined wall,
To leave upon the chill dank earth
(For ah! she never knew its worth)
Mid hemlock rank and fern and ling,
And dews of night, that precious thing!
And there it may have lain forlorn,
From morn till eve, from eve to morn;
But that, by some wild impulse led,
The mother, ere she turned and fled,
One moment stood erect and high;
Then poured into the silent sky
A cry so jubilant, so strange,
That Alice—as she strove to range
Her rebel ringlets at her glass—
Sprang up and gazed across the grass;
Shook back those curls so fair to see,
Clapped her soft hands in childish glee,
And shrieked—her sweet face all agrow,
Her very limbs with rapture shaking—
"My hen has laid an egg, I know:
And only hear the noise she's making!"
—*From Fly Leaves.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The suicide mania has extended to horses. A valuable equine in Massachusetts, recently, took a farewell look at his fellow-workmen, walked down to the wharf and sprang off into the sea. He had been kindly used, but was a victim of insanity.

The Jews of New York city are said to be seriously considering the expediency of transferring their weekly religious services from Saturday to Sunday. Several of their synagogues throughout the country are now opened on both days.

Some idea of the immense sums expended in this country on French luxuries and knick-knacks may be gained from the fact that during the past eight years the transactions between the two countries foot up nearly two hundred and twenty millions of dollars, or about twenty-seven and a half millions a year.

It is reported that the corn crop in Illinois this year will be the greatest ever raised.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the French loan has been taken up in the main by speculators, and that it is in the power of the stock-jobbing cliques at any time to create a panic at the Bourse, by flooding the market with the new issue.

A Manitoba paper sounds the alarm of an Indian war, and asks the Dominion Government to send the Roman Catholic bishop and Hudson Bay Company's man there to satisfy the Indians in the terms of a treaty for the cession of their rights.

Scribner's Monthly advocates uniforms for school girls. It says: "By dressing in uniform the thoughts of the pupils are released from the consideration of dress; there is no show of wealth, no confession of poverty. Girls come from widely separated localities, and classes come together and stand or fall by scholarship, character, disposition and manners."

A citizen of Troy has a rara avis in the shape of a strange bird which he recently captured. With the eyes and talons of an eagle and the beak and comb of a duck. It measures three feet six and one-half inches from tip to tip of its wings.

The commission sent by the East India government to this county to examine our railroad system, have reported in favor of remodeling passenger coaches to correspond with the American plan, and an order has been issued accordingly. The cars now in use are of the European pattern.

The New York system of reporting stock quotations by telegraph has just been introduced in San Francisco.

A furious rivalry is raging between the different steamboat lines on the Upper Mississippi river, in consequence of which travelers can go from St. Paul to St. Louis, on first class fare, for five dollars.

A deposit of splint coal, similar to the block coal of Indiana, has just been discovered in the Kanawha valley, Virginia. The coal is remarkably pure, containing no sulphur or phosphorus, and will prove of considerable value in manufacturing iron.

On exhuming the remains of a lady in Indiana for reinterment, the other day, the body, which had lain in the grave ten years, was found to be in a perfect state of preservation, and almost as natural in appearance as when first placed in the narrow house. Petrification had not taken place, but the flesh had changed to *adipocere*—or fatty wax—a condition more wonderful than petrification.

There are several Japanese studying the art of dress making in this country. They will make a great bustle when they return to Japan.

The Springfield *Republican* complains of a great increase of profanity in New England. Is this on account of Horace Greeley's visit, or a sign that the Liberal movement is spreading?

Victor Hugo is about to publish a new poem, entitled "Satan." Critics expect it to be a devilish good thing.

Under the new Connecticut liquor law, which makes whisky sellers responsible for injury done by those who drink the whisky, the Democrats think they have a clear case for consequential damages against the people who sold bottled soft shell crabs to Gratz Brown lately in New Haven.

The Lake Superior Indians are fast becoming civilized. They are beginning to wear sheet iron stove pipes in their wigwams, and to paddle their canoes with oars.

The St. Louis street sprinklers struck for higher pay the other day, and the dust brought the authorities to terms in twenty-four hours.

A pocket-book containing one hundred thousand dollars in old State bank bills was found under a log in the old camping grounds at Indianapolis, Saturday. They will be redeemed.

An enterprising baker of San Francisco has put his bakery upon wheels, with which he perambulates the streets, serving his patrons with warm cakes and hot rolls from a steaming oven.

St. Louis begins to contemplate wonderingly the proportions of its big bridge across the Mississippi. The superstructure will be finished in two months.

A Wisconsinite who thinks his head is level enough for business purposes, recently carried a barrel of flour out of a burning building, emptied the contents in a duck pond where they would not burn, and then removed the empty barrel to a place of safety.

A few years ago the missionaries in India found it very difficult to afford any instruction to the females. But decided change has come about. At the present time there are thirty thousand under instruction in the mission schools.

The amount of British capital applied for by American capitalists during last year amounted to the very large sum of $325,918,500. This is over half the amount of the late French loan, and serves to show the magnitude of the transactions of this kind between the people of both countries.

The London *Daily News* pays a high compliment to the American argument before the Geneva Conference, and says that it is not unworthy of the name it bears, and not inferior to the celebrated "case" in acumen and logical vigor.

It is the custom in some countries in Europe to hoist a white flag upon a city or country prison when there is no criminal confined within the walls. Such a flag was raised a few weeks since upon the prison in a Swiss canton, and at Oxford, England.

DURING the past fortnight the three trunk lines to the West, the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania, have agreed upon a new tariff on westward freights which, as compared with the tariff of December 15, in force up to the 1st instant, shows a reduction of from forty to fifty per cent. on all classes. The reason assigned by the companies for this reduction is the low rates charged by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Grand Trunk of Canada, by which those lines have secured a very large share of the limited westward traffic, and the consequent diversion of trade from New York to Baltimore, Boston, Portland and other cities.

THERE is an ape in the London Zoological Gardens who has suddenly come forward as an advocate of the Darwinian theory. He has doubtless by heard this story discussed by visitors to the gardens, and has felt that the honor of his race required that he should uphold it. Now the ape cannot learn to talk in a day, and therefore this particular ape has adopted the easier plan of singing. Gifted by nature with a fine tenor voice, he has suddenly began to use it, to the astonishment of the public in general and the delight of the Darwinians in particular. So far he has not executed any distinct melody, but has confined himself to a series of musical howls.

In the Catskill mountains still stands the dilapidated and moss covered structure known as the "Rip Van Winkle House." Tourists en route for the Mountain House invariably stop there, where "refreshments for man and beast" are to be had.

PERSONAL.

MR. George L. Osgood, the young Boston tenor singer and composer, of whose success in Germany we have lately heard so much, will appear this season in New York, in concerts and oratorios. He received his musical education in Germany, and is said to excel in rendering the songs of Schubert, Abt and Franz.

Spurgeon told Dr. Cuyler, recently, that he never wrote a sermon, and would rather be hung than do such a thing. He works up his points, draws on his Bible knowledge, general information and good sense, and then preaches straight at them. May his tribe increase.

Joaquin Miller has presented Grace Greenwood with a pair of earrings made of a rattlesnake's rattles, mounted with gold.

That fearful poet Swinburne, whose particular passion is the affectation of a prejudice against virtue, has assailed Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, pronouncing her "a whispering priestess of whatever god presides over the most vicious parts of virtue, the most shameless rites of modesty, the most rancorous forms of forgiveness, the very Horalia of evangelical faith and love." We have no doubt in the world that this is scathing; and we are further informed of the lady in the case, that she has "lips foaming with inebriated virtue and feet reeling from the delirious riots of religion."

An Oregon criticsays of Joaquin Miller: "It appears to me a blemish on the part of Miller that, being an Oregonian, familiar with the grand scenery of our own mountains, and actually living in the midst of it, he should wish to be known as the poet of California and identified with its Sierras. Then, too, our State abounds in rich food for poetic labor; and our Indians and their legends are all that a poet should ask for in shape of material to work upon. Perhaps by going far enough away from home one's fancy can stretch wide open and overslaugh conscience, so as to make every Indian buck a sublimated hero, and picture out every little squaw as a very priestess of the sun."

Herr von Bulow has transferred his wife to her lover and his most intimate friend, Richard Wagner, the great composer. All parties are satisfied, particularly the wife, who wants but little Herr Bulow, nor wants that little long.

The recent death of Mr. Simeon Leland draws attention to that remarkable family of hotel keeper, and from a statement in the *World*, it appears that they have been connected with thirteen hotels, six in New York, two in Saratoga, one in San Francisco, and four others.

Mrs. Louisa Atkins, who recently obtained her medical diploma at Zurich, after five years' study, has been duly elected Resident Physician and Secretary of the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, in England. This is the first instance in which a woman has filled that post in the British dominion.

MR. COLFAX not long ago warned the nation against its greatest danger in the future—the immense balance of trade against us which drains the United States of gold to pay for foreign purchases. In the light of the enormous importations weekly from Europe it does not seem that the admonition has been given a moment too soon. For the seven days which ended on Saturday, there were received at New York nearly ten millions of dollars' worth of goods, which we must pay for in gold. Such items as these were included, and it will be noticed that with but one or two exceptions every article named is a luxury. Silks, satins, velvets, etc., $640,432; laces, $126,257; watches, $86,410; ale, $4,526; brandy, $8,611; beer, 2,503; cordials, $103; champagne, $24,070; gin, $2,774; mineral water, $1,787; porter, $331; vinegar $9,067; whisky, $10,067; wines, $47,520; fancy goods, $40,355. Certainly we are paying dearly for the pretty things of life.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs—No mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking advantage of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practitioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparations aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon public confidence and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

Pure White Lead, Pure White Lead!

Flaxseed Oil, Flaxseed Oil,
Turpentine, Turpentine,
Varnishes, Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds, Paints of all kinds,
Sperm and Whale Oils, Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PURE POTASH, PURE POTASH,
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JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid to November 1st, 1872, at 6 per cent. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
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E, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt

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tion will be given to Collections in ALLI-

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Oliver Inclined Plane Co.

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ortgage Bonds, for Sale at

90 and Interest.

B McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

urth avenue and Smithfield Street.

ANCE AND TRADE.

DAY EVENING, August 13, 1872.

is easy for immediate use, and
he paper is easily placed. Many
oking forward to a stringent
the fall are seeking four months'
order to tide them over the active
the fall trade. This movement is
the market to assume more and
appearance of anticipated strin-
The banks are slow to discount
ninety days or four months, and
best customers are immediately
dated. Rates for short paper are
en to nine, while on long time en-
t rates are from nine to twelve
per annum.

call attention to the advertisement
Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Com-
The loan is limited to $50,000. The
tock of the company, paid in, is
e amount, so that security is just
he amount of the mortgage. The
interest is liberal, being 8 per cent.
ar of the bonds, and as they are
so, they pay about 9 per cent. on
stment. All taxes—State, county
ted States—are assumed by the
y, so that the income is subject to
ection. Purchasers of these bonds
e privilege, at any time before ma-
of converting these bonds into the
f the company at its par value.

holders of the Mount Wash-
Incline Plane Company's bonds
found it to their interest to
their bonds into stock, as
idends paid are greater than the rate
rest on their bonds, and there is lit-
bt the new company will have as good
ness as the old. The bonds are a first
ge on the railroad, constructed and
onstructed, its franchises, privileges,
ty, real and personal, and appurtenan-
quired and to be acquired. The loan is
long, and will, we do not doubt, be
y sold.

essrs. Ira R. McVay & Co. report the
ing quotations of Government bonds
w York to-day, as furnished them by
ooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
onds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
onds of 1862	116¾	116¾	116¾
onds of 1864	116¼	116¼	116¼
onds of 1865	116¼	116¼	116¼
onds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
onds 10-40's	115¾	115¾	115¾
onds of 1868	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
	112¾	112¾	112¾
	113¼	113¼	113¼
ncy 68	113¾	113¾	113¾

ames T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth
ne and Wood street, quote United States
ities in New York to-day as follows:

d States 6s of 1881	115¾
d States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
d States 5-20s of 1864	116¼
d States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
d States 10-40s	115¾
d States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅝
d States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅝
d States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅝
Pacific Railroad	112¾
Pacific Railroad	113¾
ncy Pacifics	113¾

The new issue of the $1,000 notes has on the up-
ft corner the figures "1000;" beneath is a por-
of Columbus, seated at a desk covered with
escript, an hour-glass, etc.; at his feet are maps,
ks, and a globe; over his head the corner
e note is a vignette of De Witt Clinton, the
resting on the right hand. On the left of the
ette is, "The United, with pay—" and on the
"Sealed, to bearer;" beneath which, in large
rs are the words "One Thousand Dollars." On
upper right corner, "1000." Beneath is the
, red seal of the Treasury. The note is printed
ther paper," and looks as if shreds of silk were
ered on the plate.

In 1860 the debts of all the States in the Union
unted to $238,980,769. They were $340,124,966 in
and $377,318,925 in 1871. This shows a large in-
se of State debts in about ten years.

From the period at which the war closed up to
1st of March, 1873, the United States had paid
$458,000,000 on its public debt, and that, too, not-
standing a large decrease of taxation.

—The following table shows the prices of
enty stocks, gold, etc., at the various
sions of the New York Stock Exchange
ring the day:

*August 13, 1872.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
ntic							
stern Union Tel	73¾	73¾	73¾				
hicago & Alton	92	92	92				
ethe Mail	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
ome Express							
ells Fargo Express	87¾		87¾				
orthern Express	87¾		87¾				
d States Express	56½		56½				
w York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
w York Central Scrip							
	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
sating							
ebigan Central	117¾	117¾	117¾				
higan Southern	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
ndia Central	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
eveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
cago and Northwest	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
preferred	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Island	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Paul	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
preferred	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
tonb	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
preferred	85	85					
ton, Hartford & Erie	13	13					
ew Jersey Central	97¾	97¾					
ion Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and mem
ers of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange,
rnish the following quotations of the
losing prices to-day of the most active
ks:

ean's Central	88¾ Lehigh Valley R. R. 59¾
hia. and Erie	30¾ North Penna R. R. 49
high Navigation	41¾ United Cos of N. J. 125¾
Island	116¾ Schuylkill Navigat'n. 15
Creek & Alle'y R.	34¾ Reading	57¾

PITTSBURGH COAL AND COKE TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1872.

The following are the coal and coke receipts by the slack water for July, 1872; also for the same month three years previous, together with the shipments of coal and coke for July for the three previous years, at least, when there were shipments:

MONONGAHELA COAL AND COKE TRADE—JULY RE-CEIPTS FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Pool No. 7	374,000	268,000	435,000	1,478,000
Pool No. 8	1,013,100	1,312,200	756,100	1,324,000
Pool No. 9	254,500	466,000	434,000	1,020,700
Pool No. 10	325,100	305,000	288,700	924,000
Total	1,967,700	2,289,900	2,043,800	7,289,600
Coke from Pool No. 2				279,400
Grand total				7,612,000

COAL AND COKE EXPORTS BY RIVER.

The following are the coal and coke exports by the Ohio river for July for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
To Cincinnati	614,000	1,675,000		1,797,000
To Louisville	780,000	3,972,000		7,186,000
To St. Louis		214,000		925,000
To Below Rouge				252,000
Total	1,394,000	4,899,000		9,020,000

Coal Imports for July, 1872.

Statement of coal shipped from the several pools of the M. S. W. Co. during July 1872.

Pool No. 1, bushels in boats an	1,000,000
" " " "	478,000
Total	1,478,000
Pool No. 2, bushels in boats and barges	3,750,500
" " " "	301,500
Total	3,852,000
Pool No. 3, bushels in boats and barges	990,500
" " " "	136,200
Total	1,126,700
Pool No. 4, bushels in boats and barges	697,500
" " " "	275,400
Total	972,900
Coke shipped from pool No. 2, during July, 1872, to sale in boats and barges	324,400
Total imports for July, 1872	7,612,000

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅝@111¾.

NEW YORK, August 13—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 2 to 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange opened firm at 108½, but afterward quotations settled down to 108¾. The occasion of this change in the tone of the market was the appearance of some borrowed bills on the street, as well as an increased supply of sterling drawn by some of the minor firms. Another reason for the heavyness of sterling was the pressure of exchange on Amsterdam, which is quoted below par and very difficult to sell.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady during this morning at 111¾@111¾, but became weaker in the afternoon, and declined to 111¾@111⅝. In the Gold Room the weakness of exchange on Amsterdam was assigned as the reason for the decline. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings were $57,000,000. Treasury disbursements were $50,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady.

U.S. 6s 1881, opg	115¾	5-20s, 1867	115¾@115
5-20s, 1862	116¼@116¾	5-20s, 1868, cpn	115½
5-20s, 1864	116¼@116¾	10-40s, cpn	113¼
5-20s, 1865	116¼@116¾	Currency 6s	119
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾@115¾	New 5's	counts 112¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds generally were quiet, though Missouri were heavy and offered at 93.

Tennessees, old	78¾	S. Carolinas, April	25¾
Tennessees, new	78¾	Missouri 6s	92¾
S. Carolinas, July	28		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were stronger at the opening, and Western Union advanced to 72¾, which caused a sympathetic rise of the balance of the list of ¼ to ¾ per cent., but afterward Western Union fell off to 71¾ per cent., the general market lost the early improvement. In the afternoon Western Union rallied to 72¾, and later ranged between 72 and 72¼. The balance of the market again responded with the course of Western Union, and advanced from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. In the upward movement the most prominent stocks were Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Rock Island and Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central. The late dealings showed a general reaction of ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the highest point of the day, with an unsettled market. Unions this afternoon broke down to 91, and afterward rallied to 93. There was some stock sold out under the rule. The Adams Express Company has declared a dividend of two dollars per share, payable September 5d.

Pacific Mail	74¼	Cleveland & Pittsbg.	91¾
Western Union	72¼	N. W. common	73¾
Adams Express	93	do preferred	93¾
Fargo Express		Rock Island	110¾
C. C. Central	96¾	St. Paul	54¾
Erie	47¾	do pref	66
Harlem	114¾	Toledo & Wabash	75¾
Michigan Central	117	Chicago & Alton	91¾
Mich. Southern	89¾	Fort Wayne	96
Union Pacific	35¾	Ohio and Mississippi	41¾
Illinois Central	130	Quicksilver	42¾

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—Flour firm and in good demand; western superfine $4@5. Wheat very strong; choice white $1 50@1 60; fair to prime $1 45@1 50; corn firm; mixed western 62@63c. Oats firmer and higher; mixed western 45@46c; white 47@48c. Rye quiet and firm. Provisions strong; mess pork $14 25. Bulk meats strong; there is an entire absence of business for want of stock; shoulders 7c; sides 9¾c. Bacon active and higher; sugar cured hams 16@17c. Lard quiet at 8¾@9c for western. Butter dull and depressed; choice round lots 18c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., August 13.—Beef cattle—receipts 296; prices about the same as last week; sales about at $10 @ $15; extra $9 @10; first quality $7 25@8 50; second quality $6@7; third quality $4 50@6. Oxen—sales at $225 and seller August; 95c seller September. Rye firm and in fair demand at 85c cash. Barley firmer; 58c seller September.

Pork—Sales—Pork inactive; nominally $13 75 cash and seller August; $13 40 seller September. Lard steady; summer 8a9½c; winter offered at 8½c. Sweet pickled hams scarce and unchanged. Bulk meats strong; sales short rib sides at 8¾c; shoulders 6a6¼c; short clear 8¾@8¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at 90a90½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton steady and in good spinning demand; middling uplands 24½c. Flour in only 80 firm; superfine western and state $4 50; common to good $5a5 45; good to choice $5 45@6 20; fancy firm and in fair demand at $6 25@6 50; commercial unchanged. Whisky lower at 92½@93c. Meal dull and easier; prime northwest spring, afloat, $1 65¾; new amber Michigan $1 82; No 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 61@1 61½; winter red western $1 82@1 86; No. 2 do $1 80. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; steamer, western mixed, 63@63½c; prime sail 64@64½c. Oats heavy and unchanged; western 48@49c; Ohio 52@53c. Following is the total stock of grain in warehouse August 10th: Wheat, bushels, 83,400; corn, 1,400,785; oats, 2,628,000; barley, 54,-000; malt, 215,000; rye, 363,000. Eggs quiet and weak; western leathe. sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c. Cuba 8½@9c. Coffee steady; Rio 14a18½c. Petroleum—Crude 12½c; refined 22½c. Pork dull; mess $13 62a13 68. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear 9¾c. Lard firm; no 1 to prime steam, new, 8¾c; o 1 9 2a9 3c; kettle 9½c. Tallow dull; western 10a10½c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 13.—Cattle—Receipts to day 1,936, making the supply for the week thus far 8,310, or 198 cars, against 387 last week. The market opened slow this morning at ¼c to ½c advance on all grades. The run of cattle being mainly light, the majority of the cattle being of inferior quality. Good cattle are in ready demand at an advance. Good cattle are in ready demand at an advance. About 1,000 were disposed of: sales 985 Illinois steers, 1,062 to 1,221 lbs, at $5 70a6 60; 126 Michigan steers, 1,020 to 1,259 lbs, at $4 15@5 25; 317 Indiana steers, 1,025 to 1,488 lbs, at $5 12a6 15; 20 Canada stockers, 905 lbs, at $4 75; 85 Michigan stockers, 900 lbs, at $4 50; 30 cows, 1,240 lbs, at $3 50; 60 Illinois stockers, 980 to 987 lbs, $4 30a4 62½. Sheep—Receipts to day 200, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,000, against 3,800 for the same time last week. Market not yet opened and no sales to report. Hogs—Receipts for the week thus far 4,400, against 11,800 last week. Market opened at 15c advance on last week's prices: a large quantity of scalawag hogs are in the yard that cannot be forced on the market at any further prices rule for scalawag stock at 3½ to 3¾c for good hogs readily commanding 4½; choice lots might bring a shade higher: sales 107 Illinois, averaging 302 lbs, at 4½; 150 Indiana hogs, averaging from 183 to 224 lbs, at 4½;

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Flour dull and declined; old $7 50; new $7 one car at $7 50. Wheat steady and in moderate demand for dry at $1 30@1 40; damp dull at $1 10@1 25. Corn steady and in moderate demand for high mixed and yellow; 53@54c; low mixed dull and in fair demand for old at 34a36c; new quiet at 25a30c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $13 25. Lard demand light but holders firm at 8a8¼c. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices, with sales of shoulders at 6½c; generally held at 6¾a7c, with sales of clear rib sides at 8½c; one car at 8¾c. Bacon—demand good at full prices, with sales of shoulders at 7c; clear rib sides are wanted at 9½c; held at 9¾c, with closing sales of clear at 9¾@9¾c; held at 9¾c to come out of smoke. Sugar-cured hams firm at 15¾a16c. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4 75a5 25. Whisky 89c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.—There is a better demand for bleached goods and prints, resulting from a reduction in the price on these fabrics, which has stimulated buyers to lay in their stocks in anticipation of future wants. Other cotton fabrics continue slow of sale, with no important changes. Cloths and cassimeres are in fair request, where prices favor buyers a little, but there is no speculative movement, and the aggregate sales are small for this season of the year. Domestic shawls are selling fairly from first hands at opening prices.

River Telegrams.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., August 13, 1872.

River stationary, with twenty inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 9 at 5 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., August 13, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 91 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 13, 1872.

Weather hot. River falling; 10 inches and falling. The New State departed for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

River News.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

S. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Hedrick.....Geneva.

Departed.

S. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Brownsville.

Monongahela two feet four inches, metal marks.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M.

The marks left evening indicated two feet four inches and swelling slowly. The weather continues excessively warm. Trade on the upper landing was active. The packets appear to have as much business as they can manage.

THE Iron Mountain goes on the ways at St. Louis.

THE steamer Granite State has entered the Cincinnati and Big Sandy trade.

THE Wheeling *Register* says Capt. Flesher paid over $8,000 for the Argosy. She is seven or eight years old.

THE steamer Emory City, recently built at Kingston for the coal company, was sold to Col. R. K. Byrd for $5,400.

MEMPHIS.—Capt. R. W. Lightburne's wharfage commissions last month were $208 26, his total collections being $2,680 05.

CAPTAIN N. B. HATCHER, clerk of the Tom Jasper was married July 29 in Leavenworth, Kansas, to a Miss Julia Belle Oldham, the belle of Kansas.

THE Louisville Canal Company began hostilities Sunday by destroying with their dredge boats the cofferdam that had been erected by the contractors at the foot of Ninth street.

CAPTAIN J. W. MILLS, deceased, after whom the new towboat building at Parkersburg is named, owned and commanded the old Nashville and Paducah semi-weekly packets Cuba, Rock City and Minnetonka.

WE understand that Hall & Co., of Marietta, have the contract for finishing the cabin of Captain James Whitaker's new Gallipolis and Parkersburg packet Emma Graham, whose hull the Messrs. Knox are building at their boat yard in Hartzer.

THE Arlington will not return to St. Louis this season. Business is dull in the Cincinnati and St Louis trade, and the present trip is a losing one. She will either be laid up or run from Cincinnati to Memphis. It all depends on the condition of the Ohio.

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built originally for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

MR. WM. WESTON, of the Ohio Improvement Service, has gone for the month of August to Parkersburg into the water gauge business. For some time past no reports have been sent to headquarters from the above station, and Col. W. E. Merrill is anxious to find out whether the gauge was washed away or the observer himself.

COMMODORE ROLLINGPIN, of St. Louis, sends us a circular, wherein he proposes to issue "The Nautical Almanac for 1873. Now we consider the Commodore a good deal of a wag. Last year we heard a good deal about his "Almanac," but as one of them was never seen in these parts, we have no evidence that the Commodore ever issued one.

CAPT. JOHN STEVENS, an old steamboat man, was beaten to death at Evansville, near St. Louis, on Wednesday night, by a party of roughs. Captain Stevens was a man of about sixty years of age, and was an old river boatman. He was well known from his connection with the steamer Kenosha and the Patten. For a time he had been a farmer for several years, and was one of the Deputy Sheriffs in the county in which he resided.

THE City Solicitor of Cincinnati applied for an order some time since in the Common Pleas Court to restrain the trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital from the commencement of the building, and to restrain the Treasurer to care for sick and disabled marines at Cincinnati, at the cost to the government of $3 50 per week for each patient, which is claimed to be less than the proper cost of such care and attendance. Judge Avery, on Friday, granted the injunction, and for the present, at least, no more seamen will be sent from the hospital under the contract which was to continue one year.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Republican* on the situation: Everything along the levees looking for the past twenty-four hours has been stale, flat and unprofitable. The Belle Rouge and 12th Era, for Red river, did some, but nothing but a smashing business. The Ouachita Belle, for Vicksburg, made out a poor showing, and the Captain DeHaven's J. H. Johnson picked up enough to pay fuel bills, he did well—she runs cheap.

Red river arrivals were made yesterday at 75c for dry bbls, $1 for pork, and $2 for whisky, to Shreveport. $1 25 for dry bbls, $1 75 for pork, and $5 75 for whisky, to Jefferson.

St. Louis and Ohio river freights nominal, with very few offerings and almost as many takers.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The bridge company has three crane boats engaged in removing the boats remaining of the imbedded draw span piers, which the action of Cotgoos compelled them to abandon. The work was began last year, but was not completed on account of subsequent high water. Captain William Wenzel, who recently purchased the steamer Oddly, leaves Cincinnati for Trenton, La., Tuesday, to take command. He will take her new Orleans to receive an overhauling, and then place in the Trenton and Bayou Bartholomew trade.

THERE are at the city pier at Carondelet the following steamers, waiting for their barges to be loaded with Iron Mountain ore for different points on the Ohio river; John Means, Maggie P., Coal Hill and Pioneer. The Fearless is lying at the Marine Ways, getting new guards put on in place of the old ones broken off by the ice last winter. She will go out next week. Her barges are being loaded with ore.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Studies Times* says: Parties owning light boats are beginning to lease them to the Pacific Railroad being able to load them to New Orleans at advanced rates. It is the general opinion among boatmen that there will be no immediate low water this fall. This conclusion is arrived at from the fact that the rivers have all kept up late this season, and one extreme generally follows another. Hence it is expected that some time will have to elapse before another fine will take place. The business of the past week shows some improvement over the previous one. There was a rush all day yesterday at the Memphis Packet company's wharfboat, and the Vicksburg packet is closed over a hundred tons. Our trade with the Missouri this season manifests a large falling off in receipts, but up freights are about as plentiful as heretofore. This decline in receipts is attributed to the partial failure of the crops. There is also to the partial failure of the crops. There is also to the partial failure of the crops. There is also

LATEST.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Report that the Democratic Candidate for Governor had Received the Certificate of Election Positively Denied

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1872.

A dispatch was received at the Liberal Republican headquarters at the capitol to-day, stating that Secretary of State Menninger, of North Carolina, had issued a certificate of election to Merriman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that Caldwell, the Republican candidate, would contest the matter before the Legislature. The whole story is positively denied by a telegram this evening, from Raleigh, to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* office in this city, although another private dispatch places the foundation of the rumor upon the fact that if the vote of Craven is thrown out, as it probably will be when the election is contested, Merriman would be elected.

American Dental Convention.

BOSTON, August 13.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Dental Convention opened at the rooms of the Massachusetts Dental Society this noon. Dr. Wm. Dutch, of San Francisco, President of the Association, was in the chair. The opening address was delivered by Dr. E. G. Leach, of Boston, after which the convention proceeded with the organization of business for the session.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage August 13, 1872.

	Cents.
Salisbury Bros. & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.	4
Rev. A. T. Twing, New York, N. Y.	3
Barry Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
I. Lincun, San Francisco, Cal.	4

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education held a regular meeting. The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Caldwell, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, M. Ewing, Nobbs, Praetch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Wilkinson and President Wilson in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The secretary read a communication from a number of principals asking that a training school for young teachers be established, and that Prof. Burt have charge of the same. The paper was received and filed.

Secretary Seargent reported that warrants to the amount of $1,073 67 had been drawn during the month.

The receipts of the school year, as reported by Mr. Seargent amounted to $261,376 99 and the expenditures $231,462 13, showing a balance overdrawn and due the treasury of $30, 85 17.

The total indebtedness of the Board on June 29th was $153,085 17.

The report was accepted and filed.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Finance, reported a balance in the depository of $29,088 72. Also reported in favor of allowing the account of the late City Treasurer in the hands of a solicitor.

Report accepted and power to act granted in regard to the late City Treasurer.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on High School, reported in favor of the election of C. A. Kenston as Professor of *Belles Lettres*, and H. W. Bancroft as Professor of Mathematics, and requesting authority to fill the chair of Elocution temporarily.

Mr. Hartman, from the Committee on Miller Street School House, reported in favor of Mr. T. M. Johnston as Principal and Miss A. McClure as assistant of Miller Street School.

The report was received and the nominations confirmed.

Mr. Aiken from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported the following:

WHEREAS, The pupils of the several Ward Schools have unrestrained liberty to attend schools other than those of their own districts, and as this liberty is injurious in its effects, being subversive of good order and discipline.

Resolved, That hereafter teachers will be apportioned, in accordance with the number of actual resident pupils, and that no vacancies that shall occur shall be filled unless the number of resident pupils shall justify the appointment.

Received and adopted.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Music, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That we request the sub-district boards to purchase a sufficient number of Mason's series of National Music Charts for use in the respective schools.

Resolved, That the principals are hereby requested to report any and every absence of the music teacher from duty.

The committee also recommend the re-election of the present corps of music teachers. Report adopted.

On motion, the salaries of the music teachers were fixed at $1,200 each per annum.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs, the Board proceeded to the election of teachers for the High School.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, Carlos A. Kenston was elected Professor of *Belles Lettres*.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Horace W. Bancroft was elected Professor of Mathematics.

An election for Drawing Teacher was held and Miss Annie McClelland was elected.

The Committee on High School was authorized to elect temporarily a teacher of elocution.

On motion adjourned.

RESULTED FATALLY.

Death From the Effects of Injuries Inflicted Two Years Since.

Mr. William McLaughlin died at the residence of his mother, No. 410 Rebecca street, Allegheny, on Monday night, from injuries received nearly two years ago by highway robbers in the vicinity of the Union Depot on the 5th of September, 1870. He had a quarrel then in Diamond alley, and on the evening of that day started up Liberty street to deliver a pair of boots which had just been finished. While passing along Grant street, two men jumped upon him, and after beating him until unconscious robbed him of some sixteen dollars in money and the boots he was carrying. He was found lying insensible on the sidewalk and was subsequently removed to his residence on Diamond alley, where for several weeks he lay at the point of death. He afterwards rallied and turned out once on parade with the Duquesne Greys, of which organization he had been an active and energetic member for over twenty-five years. His recovery was not permanent, however, as softening of the brain, the direct effect of the injuries he received, set in. From that time until his death his mind was very weak, and his conversation was almost exclusively about the Grays, their parade, flags, &c. The deceased is highly spoken of by all who knew him, and his death will cause sincere regret. The parties who inflicted the injuries were never apprehended, and, so far as we are informed, no effort was ever made to secure their arrest. The deceased was about forty years of age.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

"Babe" Montgomery Shot.

Last night there was a shooting affray at a house near the corner of Elm and Webster streets. A man named William *alias* "Babe" Montgomery quarrelled with a colored woman, whose name has not been ascertained, when she drew a revolver and shot him. The ball entered just under the left shoulder blade and penetrated the chest. Dr. Foster was called and did everything necessary for the sufferer. His injuries are not necessarily fatal. No information was made.

West End Avenue.

At a late meeting of the West End Avenue Commissioners, the engineers appointed to make surveys of the proposed routes and plans of property abutting along the road, submitted a report, which was adopted. The avenue will extend from the city line, near Uniondale Cemetery, to Dixmont Hospital, a distance of nearly, if not quite, seven miles. The roadway will be sixty feet in width, and the Commissioners have decided to go out to the county admin pavement. The route of the old road has been maintained to a considerable extent, but in many instances a new line has been run, in order to secure better grades than could be otherwise obtained. The average grade throughout the entire length of the avenue will not exceed more than 3½ degrees, which will make an exceedingly favorable road for driving purposes. Another meeting of the Commissioners will be held during the present week, and then it is expected that the work will be commenced promptly, and prosecuted to completion as vigorously as possible.

The Hundredth.

The Society of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ("Roundheads") will hold its Seventh Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh, on September 17th, at eleven o'clock, A. M. The annual address will be delivered by Boyd Crumbine, Esq., of Washington, Pa. Gen. Burnside, who is to be in the city at that time, will be present. All members of the regiment whether belonging to the society or not, are cordially invited to meet with the society. Mr. J. L. McFeeters is President, and J. W. Morrison Corresponding Secretary. It is the desire of the committee of arrangements that the members and others who intend being present, will notify the corresponding secretary as soon as possible.

Injunction Issued.

An argument was heard in the United States District Court, by Judge McCandless, yesterday, on the motion for an injunction in the case of B. Rafferty, guardian, vs. James Linn, Sr., against whom a suit in bankruptcy had been commenced by Rafferty. The motion was for an injunction to restrain Wm. Smith & Sons from proceeding on various judgments, obtained against Linn in the Common Pleas Court of Washington county, and under which they proposed to sell his property. The motion was argued by D. T. Watson, Esq., in favor, and H. W. Acheson, Esq., contra. The Court ordered the injunction to issue.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

Great Activity Manifested—Meeting of the Allegheny Central Club—The Sumner Resolutions—Stirring Addresses—Meeting of the Central Club of This City—The Eleventh Ward Meeting—The Executive Committee.

Last evening a meeting of the Colored Central Grant Club of Allegheny was held in the hall of the Second Baptist Church, Park way. The attendance was quite large and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The meeting was called to order by the President, the Rev. John W. Terry. On motion of Prof. Neale, the following additional Vice Presidents were appointed: Messrs. Fred. Wilson, B. F. Pulpress, Otho Snyder, Wm. B. Peterson, Joseph Mahoney, Rev. J. H. Brooks, of Ohio, and Moses Howard.

The President now introduced the Rev. A. M. Milligan, of this city, who proceeded to address the meeting at some length. Mr. Milligan was frequently interrupted with applause, showing that his remarks were appreciated. At the conclusion of his remarks a vote of thanks was tendered him for his able address.

THE SUMNER RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Milligan's address, Prof. Neale offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the deplorable apostacy of our great friend, Charles Sumner, who from being one of the honored leaders of the great party of human rights and human progress, has plunged headlong from his eminent position as an apostle of liberty, into the arms of those who are seeking to gain by strategy, what they lost by open conflict on the field of battle; and as many of our noble, life-long friends, have alike fallen into the pestiferous snare set for them by those who are plotting against the nation's life, it becomes our duty to declare again, our fidelity to the old Republican party, and to solemnly

Resolved, That while we regard with grief the defection of many good men—Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner included—from the party that *gave us freedom and the rights of men*; while we still respect them, and believe that they would have continued true to the rights of colored men, but for the baleful influence of mad ambition and personal animosity, yet we cannot follow them outside of the camp. For us to do so would be moral treason to God and man.

Resolved, That the letter of Charles Sumner to the Committee of Colored Men, was as a shadow that came over us like the dark pall of night. The Historic Muse, that keeps ward and watch in the Temple of Fame, must now cover his God-like statue with the veil of oblivion. We had implicit faith in him, and, as we know not, that made him do it." He was our friend, faithful and just to us. He was our mighty man of eloquence and scholarly lore, a tower of strength in behalf of our race; and far excelled the achievements of any man, whose acts are recorded on the pages of history. He did not only help to free us, but elevated us to a seat beside him in the United States Senate. He has also abandoned those noble men, Henry Wilson and Thaddeus Stevens, who, when we voted for and helped to give tone and prestige to his civil rights bill, and identified himself with those who opposed it. We thought him worthy of a human apotheosis; but he has departed from us. Let pray that he may relinquish his present course, so inimical to the party of progress, so unworthy of his noble past record, and return to the arms of the old radical Republican party.

Resolved, That we recognize in the colored Grant Club, and in the many others forming in Allegheny and other counties of Pennsylvania, efficient and powerful instrumentalities in keeping the men of our race loyal and true to their party obligations. The formation of Union or regular Republican party, demands our first consideration. All side issues, all questions of expediency, and personal regards to the relative merits of the several candidates, should be buried. *Principles not men*, must be our watchword, and to vote the *whole ticket, our sacred duty.*

The President stated that a State Convention of the colored citizens of this State would be held in Harrisburg on the 29th inst. He urged this club to send on a delegate. He said that a collection would be lifted to defray his expenses, and he hoped that all the Liberal Republicans would contribute. Cries of "No Liberal Republicans are present." The President said in reply that he did not like the use of the word, in a political sense, meaning Greeley Republicans, but the idea he wished to convey was that all present should contribute liberally. While the collection was being lifted "John Brown" was sung.

Addresses were now made by Mr. Fred. J. Loudin and the Rev. J. H. Brooks, of Akron, Ohio.

The last speaker of the evening was Prof. Neale who made a short but stirring address. He commenced by stating that thorough organization was essential to the success of their cause. He next referred to the resultant effect of the present political struggle should the Democratic party, under the specious guise of reform and Liberal Republicanism, regain power. He spoke in disfavor of any demonstration of Democrats as such. Many of them were kind, noble-hearted men. It is their doctrines he opposes. Prof. Neale then referred to Horace Greeley's proposition to pay the so-called slave owners four hundred millions of dollars and quoted his language: "Let the owner compensation. Fill up the bag to the brim. Who is the owner? The slave is owner, and ever say *him*." He then quoted Horace Greeley's sectional letter:

"There shall be no Federal supervision of the Internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the welfare of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people may prescribe."

He closed by referring to his visit in the Oil regions and organizing colored Republican clubs in Crawford and Venango counties.

The meeting now adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

Meeting of the Pittsburgh Central Colored Club.

The Grand Central Club of colored voters, composed principally of those residing in the Eighth ward, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Franklin street school house last evening. Mr. James H. Johnston presiding, and Mr. W. H. Smith acting as secretary. The meeting having been called to order and some routine business transacted, Mr. John Hatfield, captain of the marching club, reported that the equipments would be ready and the club turn out one hundred strong at the meeting to be held in Allegheny to-morrow evening.

Mr. G. S. Woodson, President of the organization of colored voters in Pittsburgh, was called upon and delivered a stirring address, speaking fifteen minutes. He concluded by reading the following campaign song, written for the club by a gentleman of the city:

IN THE DARK DAYS OF THE WAR.

AIR.—*Where, O Where is good old Daniel?*

Where, O where was Horace Greeley?
Where, O where was Horace Greeley?
Where, O where was Horace Greeley?
In the dark days of the war!

He was a-*shouting* "On to Richmond!"
He was a-*shouting* "On to Richmond!"
He was a-*shouting* "On to Richmond!"
In the dark days of the war!

We'll not vote for the man who *shouted*,
We'll not vote for the man who *shouted*,
We'll not vote for the man who *shouted*,
In the dark days of the war.

We will vote for the man who *conquered*,
We will vote for the man who *conquered*,
We will vote for the man who *conquered*,
In the dark days of the war.

Where, O where was Charles R. Buckalew,
Where, O where was Charles R. Buckalew,
Where, O where was Charles R. Buckalew,
In the dark days of the war!

He was *aiding* the Rebel leaders,
He was *aiding* the Rebel leaders,
He was *aiding* the Rebel leaders,
In the dark days of the war!

Where, O where was General Hartranft,
Where, O where was General Hartranft,
Where, O where was General Hartranft,
In the dark days of the war!

He was *fighting* in the Union army,
He was *fighting* in the Union army,
He was *fighting* in the Union army,
In the dark days of the war.

We'll not vote for the man who *deserted*,
We'll not vote for the man who *deserted*,
We'll not vote for the man who *deserted*,
In the dark days of the war.

We'll vote for the man who fought the rebels,
We'll vote for the man who fought the rebels,
We'll vote for the man who fought the rebels,
In the dark days of the war.

Then close up the ranks for Grant and Hartranft,
Close up the ranks for Grant and Hartranft,
Close up the ranks for Grant and Hartranft,
True to the Union cause.
[Repeat last stanza.]

The song was sung by the audience, with marked effect, and it was resolved to form a quartette to sing it at the Allegheny meeting Thursday evening.

Mr. Garrison, of Thirteenth ward, one of the first of the colored race to enlist in defense of the Union, and who was wounded and honorably discharged from the famous Sixth Massachusetts regiment, was called out and made an eloquent appeal to all colored voters to register, pay their taxes, appear at the polls in October and November and cast their ballots for the Republican State and National tickets.

The club then adjourned for drill.

The Eleventh Ward Colored Voters' Club.

This organization met on Monday evening, Mr. Adam Watkins presiding, and R. W. Thomas, Secretary. After preliminary business a committee of twenty-five, with Jacob C. Brown as Chairman, was appointed to district the ward, and to invite the co-operation of the Thirteenth ward organization in forming a campaign marching club. After which Mr. G. S. Woodson, in response to a call, made a short address, and was followed by Mr. W. H. Simpson and others. The club adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Executive Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of colored voters will be held Friday evening, at the Second ward school house, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand ratification meeting. It is designed to have present on the occasion some of the best speakers in the country. The committee deserve great credit for their efforts thus far in the campaign. They have organized seven marching clubs and succeeded in awakening the greatest interest among the colored voters.

General Meeting Called.

The Republican voters of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth wards will meet in the Franklin street school house, this evening.

LOCAL POLITICS

Meeting of the County Republican Committee—The Soldiers' Convention, Etc.

A regular weekly meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday at Headquarters, Lincoln Club rooms, President Gross in the chair.

Reports from various committees were heard in order, and it appeared that everything was in working order.

Mr. Woodson reported the organization of seven marching clubs in Pittsburgh and that they would turn out on Thursday evening and escort Hon. S. Garfielde to Allegheny City.

Mr. Neale presented the following:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Allegheny County Executive Committee: The Sub-Committee of Organization, respectfully submit for your judicious consideration, the subjoined brief report. We have had, according to instructions from you, a satisfactory interview with the chairman of the Committee on Organization, Mr. McBrier, who enters fully into the spirit of our movement, &c., and gives it his Indorsement. The North Side is organizing. Grant, Wilson and Hartranft clubs have been organized in the Second, Third, Fifth, sixth and Seventh wards, as also in McClure township and Sewickley. The other wards are organizing and all will make semi-monthly reports to the Grant and Central club as to members, marching columns, equipments, &c. These reports will be published from time to time, by the Central County Committee.

On motion of Mr. Montooth, a select committee composed of Messrs. B. Brown, Chairman; John Larriner, Jenkin Jones, Jas. Reed, Wm. Doyle, Hon. T. J. Bigham and W. H. Barker, Esq., was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Hon. Selucius Garfielde, on the South Side, on Saturday evening next.

This committee will meet at 2,631 Carson street, at 6:30 o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

Gen. Pearson, from the Committee on Arrangements for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, reported everything progressing satisfactorily. That responses were being received from all parts of the country, and that the assemblage would be the largest ever gathered in this city. The only trouble would be the taking care of all, but he hoped citizens generally would come forward and tender hospitalities to the soldiers and sailors from abroad.

On motion, it was decided to appoint a committee of ten, to act in conjunction with the Military Committee, to make arrangements for the grand mass convention and torch-light procession to be held at the time of the soldiers' Convention. The committee will be announced hereafter.

Adjourned.

THE WORK IN ALLEGHENY.

Organization of Grant Clubs by the Colored Citizens of the Second and Third Wards.

A very large number of the colored voters of the Second and Third wards, Allegheny, assembled at their headquarters, Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing Republican clubs.

After a temporary organization the printed constitution, which nearly all the colored clubs in the county have adopted, was also adopted by the meeting. The citizens of the respective wards then met in separate rooms. Mr. Henry Douglass presided over the Third ward meeting, with S. A. Neale as Secretary, and Mr. ——— presided over the Second ward meeting, with John W. Jenkins as Secretary. Committees to nominate permanent officers of the clubs were then appointed.

THE THIRD WARD ORGANIZATION.

The committee appointed by the Third ward club, after a brief absence, returned, and nominated the following named gentlemen as permanent officers:

President, Samuel A. Neale; Vice President, Philip Peterson; Secretary, Jacob C. Hawkins; Treasurer, Alex. Stevenson; Executive Committee, Wm. A. Rosier; Chairman, Marshal Atkinson, John Gilkerson, Isaac Nelson, Wm. Wilkinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thos. Jefferson.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, and the gentlemen nominated were unanimously elected.

SECOND WARD.

The committee from the Second ward submitted the following named gentlemen as permanent officers: President, John W. Ferry; Vice Presidents, Henry Robinson; Secretary, Charles Francis; Treasurer, Henry Crunkleton. The nominations were, on motion, unanimously indorsed.

The clubs will be known as the Third Ward Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Banner Club. The Second ward as the Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Star Club.

The Third ward banner club then appointed Messrs. S. J. Wilkinson, Jacob Taylor and John Gilkerson as a special committee to secure a sub-committee of ladies to get up a beautiful silk banner to be carried at the head of the marching club. The same committee was also instructed to obtain subscription books from the Secretary and proceed to collect money for the banner fund.

The President Mr. Neale, stated that the marching column would be called the Jas. A. Graham marching column out of "respect to him as an old and faithful friend of the colored man. President also stated that a large number of young men in the Third ward had excellent voice, he would form a glee club as an adjunct to the tanner club. The Second ward club will engage in a friendly rivalry with the Third ward, and great results may be looked for in a few weeks. Seventy-five citizens now enrolled themselves as members of the Third ward club, and seventy as members of the Second ward, after which the meetings adjourned.

Charged with Passing Counterfeit Money.

Yesterday a man named Fred. Stanley, *alias* Niedrist Sinnate, was arrested on a charge of passing a ten dollar counterfeit note on the Wright's-ferry National Bank at the sign of the Red Lion Hotel. He was taken before Commissioner Gamble, in the afternoon, for a hearing. There being nothing to show that he was the man knew the bill to be counterfeit, and the party to whom he offered it refusing to prosecute, the accused was discharged.

Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named Chas. Ellis was amusing himself by swinging on a rope used for hoisting purposes in a warehouse on Liberty street, when by the accidance of about sixty feet. He had a number of bones broken and was otherwise injured.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Bellevieu Presbyterian Church has applied for a charter of incorporation.

THE reception of Gen. Williams at the Varieties was most enthusiastic. A good bill will be offered this evening.

THE new building for the Enterprise Savings Bank, of Allegheny, will soon be commenced, on Beaver avenue, Sixth ward.

THOMAS ARTHURS has been committed to answer for the larceny of a pair of pants from M. Meyer. He sues Meyer for assault and battery.

DR. JACKSON (not *the* Dr. Jackson, but an Irishman sailing under that famous name) was sent to the workhouse yesterday as a professional study.

MR. GEO. M. WALLACE will issue the *Evening Star* in an entire new dress during the coming dramatic season. The *Star* will be used as the programme of the New Opera House, exclusively.

GEORGE STEINBACH, whose arrest for disorderly conduct has already been noticed, was fined fifty dollars and costs. George Peters who interfered with the officer in making the arrest was fined five dollars.

A HOUSE belonging to Mr. Leighly, at West Newton, was struck by lightning on Monday. Samuel Reed, A. T. Darr and Daniel Darr, who are in the house, were all injured, but not dangerously. The house was not much damaged.

A MAN named George Egley entered a suit yesterday, before Alderman Arena, of Allegheny, against John Burger and Mrs. Burger, charging them with assault and battery. The parties reside on South Canal street. Warrants were issued.

MR. WM. MCCREERY, President of the Pleasant Valley Railway Company, informs us that the company had no difficulty with its drivers. The latter simply struck and were discharged, and new men are being placed in their stead as fast as possible.

EDWIN SHEPPARD, recently arrived from Philadelphia, tried to improve the light and ventilation in Stulen's paint shop, by smashing out a handsome pane of glass. The Mayor sent Edward to Claremont for thirty days, to try the ventilation there.

CAPTAINS JAMES B. MOORE and S. L. Fullwood, life-long Democrats, have seen fit to turn from the error of their ways, and henceforth will be found in the Republican ranks. The gentlemen named are about to organize a Hartranft club on a gigantic scale.

JACK SHOWALTER, well known to the police, was arrested in Birmingham, Monday night, in a charge of stealing two pairs socks from Fred. Todt's store. He was placed in the lock-up, but immediately after he received news of the death of his sister. The prosecution was withdrawn and he was released.

MICHAEA MEAGHER, well known in this city as "Father Martin," at one time connected with the Passionist Monastery in Birmingham, passed through this city yesterday en route to Baltimore. At the recent election he was transferred from Dunkirk, New York, to his new field of duty. His many friends here are disappointed that his lot did not fall among them.

ANDREW HARPER, who resides in "Homestead," on the Monongahela river, made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Louis Mueller with keeping a disorderly house. It is alleged that the accused has a drinking house in the midst of the new town, where the worst classes consort and where drunkenness and wild disorder prevail. A warrant was issued.

AN information for assault and battery was made yesterday, before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, against George Steinbacher and Frederick Rosehans, on oath of Henry Remesman. The prosecutor alleged that the accused attacked him at Hoeveler's glue factory, on Troy Hill Run, where they all are employed, knocked him down and deprived him of a number of his teeth. The usual papers were made out.

THE man found drowned at the foot of Wood street is supposed to have been Charles Hallow, a Prussian, aged thirty years. He had stated to a friend, Moritz Morez, No. 18 Morgan street, Allegheny, on Wednesday night last, that he was out of work and out of money, and if he did not get something to do he would drown himself. He has not been seen since. He had written home for money, and it is believed there is a remittance of $2,000 on the way for him.

THE SECOND WARD.

Meeting of the Grant Club.

Last evening the Grant and Wilson Club, marching corps, held a meeting at the school house, Dr. Addison Arthurs in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Uniform was read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Thomas G. Bigelow, Capt. John U. Gill was authorised to order the uniforms.

Dr. King reported that Wilkins' hall could be obtained as a drill room, and the Executive Committee was authorized to obtain the same.

The following officers were elected for the marching corps:

John U. Gill, Captain; William Phillips, Jr., First Lieutenant; Louis Hager, First Sergeant; H. B. Crane, Second Sargeant; William Neems, Ensign.

The positions of Second Lieutenant and four sargeants were left vacant to be filled hereafter.

On motion adjourned.

Strange Proceeding.

Yesterday morning John Connelly, a section boss on the Connellsville Railroad, made an information against George Whaley, a conductor on the West Newton accommodation, for aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged by Connelly that he came to the city for supplies, and got on the accommodation train without a pass. When the conductor applied for his ticket he stated his connection with the road, but the conductor refused to "pass" him, and told him to get off. Connelly said he would have to stop the train to put him off, but the conductor seized him by the collar, dragged him out on the platform, where he knocked him down and shoved him off while the train was moving. Defendant gave bail for court.

Not Her.

A Baltimore heiress left her home some weeks ago and her father offered a reward of one thousand dollars for her appprension. Some of our detectives thought that a young woman residing in a house on Tenth street was the aforesaid and arrested her. She answered the description but did not prove to be the woman and she was discharged.

Arrest of Twets.

Mayor Callow received a telegram last night from Chief Clark that he had succeeded in arresting Teets, and was now on his way to the city with his prisoner. He will arrive this evening.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Peruvian Bitters," prepared by Dr. Calisaya, Wade Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a cordic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

A Card.

In answer to inquiries, the undersigned expects to continue in the scale manufacture at the New Brighton works, notwithstanding the libermations, and the averments of his enterprising competitors, as might be expected on serving the following letter, which is but one of the numerous similar testimonials received.

"PITTSBURGH, August 13, 1872.

The 25 ton Keeler scale put in at our works over a year ago has been in constant use, and in no one instance has it failed to give us entire satisfaction. ROBINSON, REA & CO."

Not claiming infallibility like some, but honestly admitting the occasional failure of his scale men, that his pit scales, like all other pit scales, will rust out in a few years, and that only his patent "Above-Ground" Scale is the one to be relied on, as the following show they can:

"From R. F. Smith, Vice President of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. Cleveland, O., October 9th, 1872. I enclose memorandum of last test put upon your new scales, which, while showing some slight variations, is the best I have ever seen."

From J. H. Roberson, Foreman and Weighmaster at St. Louis Crossings, Nos. 2 and 3, Chicago, March 5th, 1872. "We are now using three different makes of scales almost daily—the Fairbanks', the Philadelphia, and yours, and I am satisfied that your scale gives as good satisfaction in weights as either of the others. In some respects I like it better—weights can be taken with greater rapidity, and the weighing machinery being above ground, and housed against snow and rain, is not affected by frost, and hence always ready for use.

This was the ordered track scale sale in all Chicago that did not freeze up during last winter. It will be hard work for honest competitors to cry down such scales. All sizes for carts or cars furnished to order.

J. F. KEELER,
Office No. 5 Smithfield street.

Query.

Why do all other sewing machines draw their comparison from the Singer?

Answer.

Because the Singer is the standard sewing machine of the world.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

New Styles

In hats and caps being received daily at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s popular one price emporium, No. 129 Wood street.

It You Would Save Money

In the purchase of trunks, valises, etc., call on, you should call on Mr. A. Tindle, Jr., at No. 89 Smithfield street, Howard block, before buying. Mr. Tindle not only has one of the most complete assortment of superior goods in his line north of New York superior to this one. The prices at this house are the lowest in the market, and the firm are actually selling fine setts of eastern made furniture from twenty-five to fifty per cent. cheaper than similar ones can be obtained on Broadway, New York. Our readers will find it to their interest to call there before purchasing anything in this line.

The New Salesroom

Lately fitted up for the sale of Singer sewing machines is at No. 10 Sixth street.

R. S. & Co., Agents.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Query.

Why do all other sewing machines draw their comparison from the Singer?

Answer.

Because the Singer is the standard sewing machine of the world.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Singer

Manufacturing Co.'s silk twist and linen thread can only be purchased from R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Great Stock

Of hats and caps at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s one price house, No. 129 Wood street, embracing all the newest styles.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

August 14th, 1872—List No. 31.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen Jennie
Alcott Mrs. Emma
Atwood Mrs H M
Baker Flora
Baker Mrs Jacob A
Beadle Mrs Sr
Best Margaret
Beardsley Jennie H 2
Berry Emily
Black Mrs Sarah
Boston Mrs
Brown Mrs Francis S
Brewster Kate E
Burns Mrs Mary's
Campbell Mane E
Campbell Mrs M
Campbell Mrs Maggie
Christie Mrs Harriet E
Chess Alice E
Cherror Sis
Clymans M. L
Clarke Mrs M J
Clarke Mrs Louisa
Clark Mrs R
Clemens Mrs L
Condry Mrs Winfred
Cook Annie C
Cregan Catherine
Cramer Christine
Creighton Lizzie
Davis Mary
Daly Kate
Davis Mrs Eliza-beth
Dailey Margaret
Daired Mattie
Donahue Isabella
Dunlap Mrs Susan
Dutton Mrs
Dunston Jennie
Barbour Mrs J
Dugan Mrs E
Dwyer Elizabeth
Ehbert Dora
Eberhardt Emily
Fallon Mary
Fox Mrs A J
Ford Jennie
Gates Gracie
Gardner Mrs E E
Gespechell Mrs Maggie B
George Emma
Gill Mrs A
Gormley Mrs Addie
Grant Mrs Sophie
Grover Lucy B
Hackett Lizzie
Hamilton Mrs J H
Hughes Mary
Hansen Maggie
Hinkley Sarah C
Harrison Clara
Howood Mrs S
His s Mollie
Haslett Mattie
Hall Mrs Eliza
Heywood Mary (for Heymer Sophie
Hindman Jennie
Hoffman H
Hurst Lizzie
Hutchinson Mattie
Huntington Anna E
Jones Anna (for) Jones Naomi
Johnston Mrs A R
Kane Mrs Emma
Kepner Lib ie
Kerr Mrs Ii
Keelan Rachel
King Ella
Killis Mrs F J
Koch Mrs J
Knox Rebecca
Kramer Eddie
Kramer Mrs Melvina
Lee Tillie
Logan Ella
Logan Mrs E
Logan Mrs Louisa
Lynch Mrs Eliza
Lake Mrs John
Marretta Mrs Emma
May Ella
Malloney H
Magill Ella S
Main Mrs
Martin Lizzie
Marlatt Mrs C S
Marshall Martha
Mack Mrs Sarah M
Mooney Mrs Sarah
Moreigh
Morrison Mary
Mc Cann Mrs
Mc Cormick Mrs W
Mc Cullough Mrs Jane
Mc Donald Mrs Jane
Mc Kelvey Mrs
Mc Kenzie Rev JW
Mc Kibbney
Mc Kinney Miss M
Mc Laughlin Jane
Mc Mullen Pat
Mc Pherson
Mc Laughlin Jno
Mc Quaid Mrs A
Mc Mann Peter
Mc Millan Dr
Mc Mahon Jno
Mc Mahon Thos
Mc Peak Samuel
Mc Sparrd J
Mc Williams G
Mc Vay A B
Mc Quinton A
Keib
Natcher Jno T
McCandless Mrs M
McGahey Mrs Annie
McClane Rolla
McCall Belle
McKelvy Maggie
McMaster Mrs Jas
Nelson Hattie
Neeld J K
Nickel Mary Ann
Norris Mrs Ezra
O'Conner Bridget
O'Donnell Grace
O'Hara Mrs Elizabeth
Patterson Mrs J F
Parsons Mrs L M
Petrie Kate
Pierce Mrs B ill
Phillips S Anna, 3
Pullips Eliza
Reynolds Mrs Maggie
Reed Mrs R
Ross Mary A
Rhodes Anna
Richmond Mrs N
Rinehart Mrs J M
Richards Mary
Schoplkite Mary
Sapp Mrs H R
Shaw Mrs Abagail
Shields M R
Sterrett Annie M
Sigalina Mary
Smith Jennie E
Matilda
Sloan Margaret
Stewart Isabella
Tallman Mrs Simeon J
Thompson Lizzie
Tillirap Mrs Emma
Timmons Julia
Watt Mrs Annie
Walker Mrs L W
Wallace Sallie
Warner Mrs War ren
Washington Susan
Wener Mrs E F
Weaver Mrs Sarah
Wilson Mrs S E
Wilson
Winn Mollie D
Zinn Mollie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1872.

Adams & Knox
Albert Lee
Ackerman Henry
Alison J W
Allen H W
Allen W C
Allen T
Alderman Jos
Ambeck & Co
Anderson
Ashley Jas
Arrington Henry
Armitage W F
Austin
Bailey H A
Bailey S
Barker Z H I
Barkley & Brow
Barnhisel Jno
Barry N D
Barry E
Beard, Robins & Co
Bannum H
Bingham J A H
Bartels W
Bates Wm
Baker & Son H
Baker J
Batton A vin
Batton D
Batt s Jno G
Bates Chas
Bayha Henry
Beaver Thomas
Beaver & Co A
Bell
Bennett
Bender J
Bennett Jas
Beckfield & Neil
Bear Lewis
Bierce Fred
Boyle Jas S
Bowers Jno
Brown Wm M
Brown Jno
Bubbs Jno W
Bubois M W
Burns Jno
Burgess Luther S
Boyd Wilson
Bymes Jno
Booker Jno
Buchen S
Bunnig Isaac
Bunting Jas
Bunting & Co J B
Burnett Alfred
Beisbman J
Beverly W B
Butler C D
Butterfield E
Buchanan Geo
Buchanan Jas
Burkett Wm
Burkett Jno
Camp L fayette
Campbell Samuel
Caldwell S mi
Caldwell S mi
Campbell T ios
Carey Jas
Carlisle Wm
Carter Jno
Carter Jno A
Carter Jno W
Carter Wm
Carter Jno M
Carter Jno A
Carter Jno W
Carter Wm
Carter Jno
Carter Robert
Carter M
Carter Wm
Carver Jas M
Cary Thos
Carnes Owen
Chamberlain Jno
Chapin Mr
Chapman Jno
Chapman W
Chapman Jno
Davies Owen
Davis Edward
Davis Jno
Davis Lewis
Davis Wm
Davis Mr
Dawson Geo
Dawson R
Deane Jno
Deane Jno
Dennis Henry
Decker Hiram
Deters & Co A
Dennison D
Dick
Dinger J
Donohoe Rob
Dorsch & Co
Dorsey T (for)
Dorsey Mark
Dufford Michael
Dunlap Jas
Duffee Jno
Dunn Edwin H
Dunn Thos
Dwyer Wm M
Dwyer J W
Dybolt W W
Elker V ctor
Eisenbarth A
Eisman G
Elliott Jno
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